



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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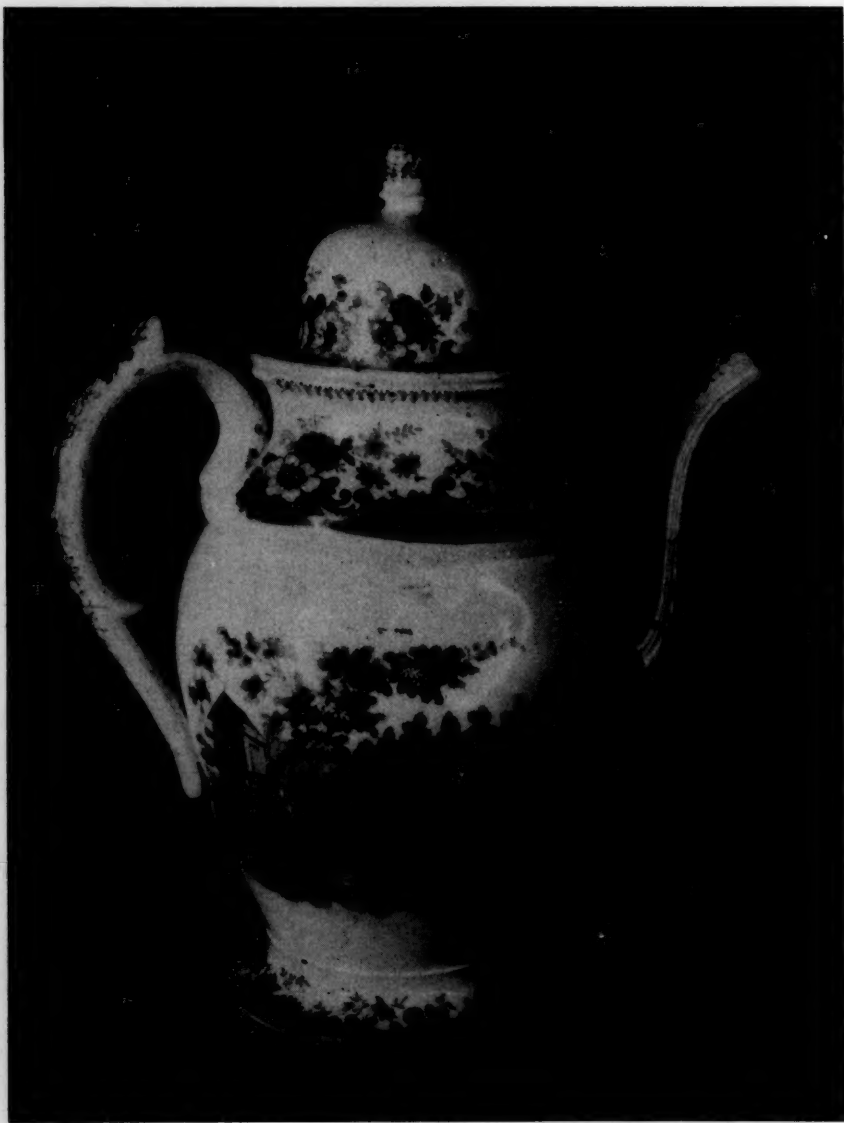
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COFFEE OR CHOCOLATE POT IN D.A.R. MUSEUM

Staffordshire—belonged to Dolly Madison and came from the old home, Montpelier, Virginia. Gift of Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp. In honor of Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General.

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President General's Message



OUR THOUGHTS go back to that first Thanksgiving, to that first little group of men and women who expressed their gratitude for the yield of harvest in a feast day, just as the old world was wont to celebrate its joys and blessings by feast days.

The gratitude of those early settlers was keen because they were very conscious of the long bleak winter before them, conscious of the fact that to the East of them was a rocky coast and beyond that a gray and turbulent winter sea, with no ships upon it, and to the North, to the South and to the West, dark vast forest without even a friendly trail to give them comfort.

Just a few brief weeks ago another great harvest has been gathered in. The great wheat crop of the Red River Valley—an unforgettable sight in its very vastness. The black lands of the Midwest have yielded a vast harvest of corn. The fields of the South and Southwest are no longer white with cotton. The vineyards, the citrus groves, the orchards in all their beauty have added to this harvest. The cattle on the range and those in feeding lots are all part of the picture.

We cannot measure a nation alone by its cities and towns, by the creations of men, no matter how beautiful. We talk of national resources and conservation, but how often do we pause and think with deep pride and gratitude of how truly blessed we are—in the great variety and great magnitude of those resources.

Those first years the quest was for sheltered green valleys and little streams, and the hewing of trees at the edge of the forest. Imperceptibly at first, then in even greater numbers more men were crossing the Eastern ridges breaking trails, preparing the way for the brave and restless men who had fought in the Revolution and were ready to move on to other conquests by 1787.

The slender chain of colonies that lay along the Eastern seaboard gave birth to a POLITICAL nation in bloodshed and effort. The hunter, the trapper, the explorer, the colonizer of the new lands gave birth to a PHYSICAL nation in bloodshed, sacrifice and hardship.

In three and a half centuries we have seen the settlement and birth of a nation and that nation has grown into a young giant. The saga of America is great, because AMERICA IS GREAT.

No great feast day or moment of gratitude is enough. This casual form of gratitude is not worthy of the name. The endless blessings that God has bestowed upon this nation, the stalwart men and women who have been His instruments deserve more than the gratitude that is expressed in lip service.

Do we honestly believe that a great nation created in peril and hardship can be kept and maintained with only passive interest or even casual indifference? Of course not, only the evil and foolish indulge in such thoughts.

America is great and with deep love in our hearts for our country and unselfish service to her, and with God's help we will keep her great.

Allen W. Graves

President General, N.S.D.A.R.



Statue of the Pilgrim Mothers at Plymouth, Massachusetts, given by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1925.

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Our Pilgrim Mothers

*Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Hon. President General
(spoken in 1925 at Plymouth, Mass.)*

AFTER daring the perils of the unknown ocean and the still more unknown land, after sharing with the men all the hardships and privations and sufferings of a voyage of weeks in a cockle-shell of a boat, and landing on a desolate and savage coast in the dead of winter, inhabited only by wild men and wild beasts, after experiences that might well overcome the hardest and most gallant nature, they settled down to the making of homes, with a faith in the daily presence and guidance of God which sustained them in every hour of need. Through hunger and starvation, through sickness and death which exacted the toll of half their number, they toiled on and endured, looking only toward the goal of their high calling in Christ Jesus.

We hear far more about the Pilgrim Fathers than we do about the Pilgrim Mothers. While in no way wishing to detract from the rightful glory of the Fathers, it is time that the world realized the part that these women played in civilization. It is time that history took note of them. Rarely, if ever, are they mentioned by name, except in the genealogies, or by specialists in Pilgrim history. Their names, with few exceptions, are not household words on our tongues, like those of Miles Standish, or William Bradford and the rest. They figure only in the passenger list of the *Mayflower* and only as "Mary" or "Katherine" wife of So and So. The family names of but few are given. The names of some are literally unknown, not even the baptismal name being recorded. These latter figure solely as the wives of the fathers, without further identification. We may read the tragic list for ourselves. The wife of John Tilley—who was she? By what name was she called in those terrific years of sorrow and suffering? The maid-servant of the Carvers—who was she? What faithfulness and courage must have been hers to follow her master and mistress into such an adventure. Yet her name is lost and her identity sunk in oblivion.

We have inscribed on our Fountain all the names that are known; we have cut them into deathless stone, that all coming generations may read and remember. And we have so indicated the nameless that they may share in the immortality of the rest. Unknown soldiers of a future nation, we salute you!

Time does not permit my following the fortunes of these women through the grim years. This high privilege belongs to others. But I would like to close by pointing out that all was not tragedy in those women's lives. Gladness as well as sorrow came to them. Little children were born to them in the wilderness. The joys of home life, even in a savage land, were theirs. The Pilgrims were men and women in all the vigor of youth or early maturity, strong to labor, keen to enjoy. They were not old and decrepit, hard and austere, as is so often painted. Love of life and work, and a childlike faith were theirs, and they passed these qualities on to their children and their children's children, until a nation grew up, moulded along their lines.

The inspiration was theirs of a common struggle for high aims and spiritual values, the joy of freedom, the strength which comes from bearing one another's burdens, the friendship that is born of mutual suffering and rejoicing and there was the gladness of success won by united effort as the years passed by and the colony grew and prospered. Through such times and conditions the women ordered their households in women's way, and quietly, cheerfully, bravely, prayerfully, faced the daily task and—founded a nation.

They laid their full half of the foundations of this country. They set the pace and blazed the trail which we have followed ever since, and, please God, we still will follow it as long as the nation shall endure.

Liberty loving and God-fearing, bringing up their families in "sturdy virtue," character-builders and home-makers, these

(Continued on page 880)

Soldiers yesterday

—and today!

Major General W. O. Senter

NOTHING could be more important than honoring the Stars and Stripes, the flag that this country has followed in peace and in war for 179 years.

The flag itself can be purchased for a dollar or two or for more, depending upon its size and quality. But what the flag symbolizes to the citizens of this country cannot be expressed in dollars.

Francis Scott Key's Stars and Stripes represent men who have sacrificed their lives in uniforms and millions of others who have worked and died in other ways to make this country great. It stands for freedom of mind and body; it means that a poor man's son can graduate with honors from our great institutions of learning; it means freedom of speech, press, worship, trial by jury—freedoms so commonplace in this land that we seldom pause to appreciate them.

These basic elements of our democratic way of life were not obtained cheaply, nor can they be retained without some sacrifice.

Let us draw some comparisons between the obligation and responsibilities of our colonial citizens and soldiers and their modern counterparts. In so doing we would want to take nothing from the embattled farmers who stood on the bridge at Concord and fired the shot "heard round the world." Those men had the vision to seek liberty and the courage to back up their actions.

Washington and his leaders faced many acute problems as we do today. There were, and always will be, differences of opinion that weakened our military strength.

Paul Revere had made his famous midnight ride, and today we have a far more elaborate "warning system" and more costly.

The volunteers were, for the most part, untrained troops who snatched their rifles

and powder horns from over the fireplace and went to war.

The soldiers lived off the land.

Today our forces in being are highly trained. Their equipment is the best that our technology can give us. No longer will bravery itself suffice, but it is required just the same.

We have only minutes to get ready, not months. We must be alerted 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

Today's preparedness is costly but worth every nickel of it if it is to protect the freedoms for which our flag stands.

In serving my country and my flag, I represent the air arm of our National Defense. Our flag flies over Tinker AFB where we support logistically our most modern and complicated bomber airplanes.

Out there we have prime responsibility for these big jet airplanes that cost in the millions, that take almost a decade from creation to production.

After these airplanes are produced, we must continually modernize them so that they are better than those of our potential enemies. It is our duty to see that our prime equipments are not second best.

The early soldiers left their farms to shoulder a musket. Today's fighting man requires months and even years of training and experience to master the complicated weapons of destruction. It takes at least four years and a half million dollars to train the crew of a B-47.

And, too, there is a higher responsibility for individual judgment. The pilot of a bomber approaching a far distant target must depend upon his own judgment. The paratroop commander must exercise equal self-reliance. Ground crews have problems hundreds of times more complicated than even in World War II.

There is a greater responsibility for management by those of us in uniform.

(Continued on page 888)

Minnesota's

Sibley House

by Dorothy R. Botham

THE story of the Sibley House at Mendota, an historic shrine, owned and maintained by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution, is the story of the early history of Minnesota and the Twin Cities.

On Nov. 7, 1834, a weary group of horsemen, stopped on a little hill called Pilot Knob and looked across to the block houses of Fort Snelling on the tall bluffs where a friendly American flag floated from the turret. One of these men was Henry Hastings Sibley, a fur trader, who became the first governor of Minnesota when Minnesota was admitted as a State, May 11, 1858.

The stone house, now known as Sibley House, was built in 1835 by Mr. Sibley. It was his home and that of his family until General Sibley moved to St. Paul in 1862. Among the notable guests who were entertained in this hospitable home were General Lewis Cass, Henry R. Schoolcraft, whose books on Minnesota Indians inspired Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to write his famous Indian Idyll "Hiawatha," Lieutenant Fremont of the United States Engineer Corps, George Catlin, artist and author of books on the North American Indians, and Stephen A. Douglas. In the winter, many trappers and Indians slept in the attic, for they and Mr. Sibley were friends.

When General Sibley moved to St. Paul in 1862, he sold his home to St. Peter's Catholic Parish. For eleven years, 1867-1898, the Catholic Sisters used the home for a school and convent. The house was then leased to different parties, later was rented as a storehouse, but was soon abandoned and became a lodging place for tramps who tore up the floors and stairways for firewood and reduced the lovely house to ruin.

The Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution, in keeping with their National Policy of Preserving Historic Spots,



SIBLEY HOUSE SHOWING THE ELL CALLED THE CAPITOL ROOM

now own this fine old house and maintain it as a museum.

Sibley House was secured through the efforts of St. Paul Chapter, D. A. R., and Mrs. Lucy McCourt and through the generosity of Archbishop Ireland from St. Peter's Parish. The historic old house was rescued from ruin, into which it had fallen, and presented to the Minnesota Society, D. A. R., on April 10, 1910. It was restored through the energetic cooperation and praiseworthy efforts of the D. A. R. chapters throughout the State and was opened to the public on June 14, 1910. The house stands, today, in the beauty of its restoration, a reminder of the generous and elegant hospitality bestowed upon friend and stranger by General Sibley, the beloved pioneer and leading citizen of early Mendota.

In restoring Sibley House, great care has been taken to preserve its early dignity and the simple, informal spirit of pre-Civil War days.

For the lover of antiques, here are preserved fine examples of walnut and mahogany furniture, spool beds, cradles, lustre china, old glass, wreaths of hair, shells, cones and seeds. Year after year, by purchase and donation, many of the original pieces have been acquired.

The one-story brick building at the rear of Sibley house was formerly the laundry. It has been modernized and made into a three-room cottage.

On the property adjoining the Sibley estate stands another old stone house, which was built by Jean Baptiste Faribault in 1837. The home of Faribault was considered of sufficient value to warrant its restoration as a government project. In 1934 the State Highway Department began the Restoration of Faribault House through a Public Works Administration project.

The home, partially restored, was turned over to the D. A. R., who completed the project. It is used as a Club House and museum of Indian relics. The house with grounds, attractively landscaped, was opened to the public May 5, 1937.



KITCHEN AT SIBLEY HOUSE

Just as the children of the East relive the stirring times of the American Revolution when they visit Mount Vernon, so Minnesota boys and girls feel the beauty and romance of the early days of their own state when each year thousands of them are taken on a tour of Sibley and Faribault houses in connection with the teaching of Minnesota history.

Competent and trained guides conduct the visitors through the houses from May to November.

The Sibley Tea House on the extreme S.E. corner of the property is, also, of historic interest.

In August 1953, ground was broken on the Sibley House property at Mendota for building an addition to the caretaker's cottage. Mrs. B. B. Lee of Duluth, Vice-President, and other officers of Sibley House Association, members of the Special Build-

ing Committee, as well as a number of members of D. A. R. chapters in the Twin Cities, were present to watch Mrs. George H. Braddock, State Regent of the Minnesota D. A. R., as she turned the first shovel of soil and thus initiated a project, plans for which had been long in the making. Mrs. Braddock appointed Mrs. David H. Bartlett of St. Paul as Chairman of a Building Committee and the following D. A. R. members to serve with her: Mrs. Howard M. Smith and Mrs. Harry Oerting of St. Paul, and Mrs. Floyd W. Bennison, Mrs. George R. Jones, and Mrs. Charles Elliott of Minneapolis.

Henry Hastings Sibley built the stone house that was to be his home until 1862, in 1835, shortly after coming to Mendota to open a trading post for the American Fur Company, of which he was a partner. Upon his marriage in 1843 to Miss Sarah Jane Steele, he built a large addition to his house to provide an office for himself and a dining room and kitchen on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor.

The little red brick building, a few steps from the present kitchen door of Sibley House, was built sometime after 1843 for a laundry or "wash house." In 1910 when the D. A. R. acquired the Sibley House property, the caretaker lived in this cottage. Later, when married couples were employed as caretakers, they used the kitchen of Sibley and bedroom above it connected by an enclosed stairway.

In 1935, Mrs. Carl T. Thayer of Minneapolis was Sibley House Association president, an addition to the caretaker's cottage was built to provide a bedroom and bathroom. Through the years the need for a basement and laundry space was increasingly apparent and now, in spite of present day high costs, it had been decided to undertake this project with the help of many D. A. R. chapters throughout the state in raising the necessary funds.

St. Paul Chapter, proud of being the first D. A. R. chapter to be organized in Minnesota, presented this property to the Minnesota D. A. R. who organized and incorporated Sibley House Association to have the responsibility of the restoration and maintenance of this historic place.

For the first decade, efforts of Sibley House Association were directed towards further improvements of the house and the

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acquisition of many of the interesting articles and furnishings that have always attracted the interest of many thousands of children and adults who are guided through the houses each year. During the second decade, the main project was the purchase of the Fee property at the extreme corner of the property on the main street of Mendota and the remodeling of the red brick house, built by Mr. Sibley's secretary, Hypolite De Puis, in 1854. In 1928 this house was opened as a Tea House under D. A. R. management and has ever since been one of the most popular eating places in the environs of the Twin Cities.

The third decade had two projects—the enlargement of the caretaker's cottage in 1935 and the acquisition of the Faribault House property, adjoining that of the Sibley House and completion of the restoration of this old home of Jean Baptiste Faribault, which had been begun by the Federal Public Works Administration under direction of the Minnesota Highway Department. Under the leadership of Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury of Minneapolis, Sibley House Association president, and State D. A. R. Regent at that time, this equally interesting house was made ready, furnished, and opened to the public in May 1937. In it are exhibited many fine collections of Indian work, especially the notable one once owned by Bishop Whipple, first Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota. It was, also, in this third decade, in 1935, that the 100th Anniversary of the building of Sibley House was celebrated. Truly Henry H. Sibley had built for the ages.

The fourth decade produced no major projects, except for a new message system. It was wartime and gas rationing reduced the number of visitors and the income from them. However, the houses were kept open and maintained in good condition. As the decade drew to an end, Sibley House Association made its contribution to the celebration of Minnesota's Territorial Centennial with a garden party on the Sibley House grounds, commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the arrival of Alexander Ramsey on May 28, 1849, to be the guest of Mr. Sibley at Mendota during the first month of his regime as the first Territorial Governor of Minnesota. In what is now called the Capitol Room at Sibley House,

the first official business of the new Territory, created March 3, 1849, was transacted. Among the many guests at this garden party were descendants of Mr. Sibley, Alexander Ramsey, Jean Baptiste Faribault, and the young nurse who came with the Ramseys on the long journey from Pennsylvania to care for their young son.

The fifth decade began rather adversely, for in July 1951, the Sibley House property suffered severe damage from the terrible windstorm that did so much havoc in the Twin Cities and at Fort Snelling and Mendota. Sibley House, itself, was damaged to only a minor degree, but heavy losses were sustained at Faribault House and at the Tea House. Many fine trees on the grounds were destroyed. This was all taken care of under the leadership of Mrs. Howard M. Smith, S. H. A. president from 1950-53. Unfortunately not all the losses were covered by insurance but the repairs were made and paid for and since then many improvements have been made at the Tea House to meet its growing needs. Also, Sibley House Association has now acquired all of the lots contained in Block 1, Town of Mendota.

Now the latest project of the first decade is this work on the caretaker's cottage. Those who have studied the plans and have sat in on many meetings and conferences feel that the work, will, as all else that has been done since 1910, improve the property, enhance its charm, and preserve the historic tradition that has grown with the years since Henry Hastings Sibley, coming over the hills down into the little community across the Minnesota River from Fort Snelling, determined that he would build a fine stone mansion in Mendota. This home of his became famous for its hospitality and that tradition Sibley House Association of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution have always strived to maintain. With the financial help of the State Legislature in appropriating funds to pay the salaries of the caretakers and guides, it has welcomed, each year, visitors from all the States of the Union and from many foreign lands, and most of all the school children of Minnesota, all of whom carry away after their visits a knowledge of the history and romance of this region.

Kitty Parsons

Notable Women

of the Revolution

MANY WOMEN who have made important contributions to their country in the past, are too little known today and what they have done is either overlooked or forgotten. To mention all of these worthy ladies would be a superhuman task, which we would not wish to attempt. We must neglect many but would like to recall a few of the many who have left their stamp on the history of our nation, in one way or another.

We must not forget that a century and a half ago, women were less in the limelight and more in the home, than they are today. Their lives were sheltered and they were little concerned with public affairs which most of them were content to leave to their husbands. At that time, most women had tremendous families, few modern improvements or luxuries, and the care of their homes and children, took most of their time. When they attempted any outside work, it was in the face of terrific odds and because they themselves were unusually enterprising.

The first lady of the land at that time, was Martha Washington, wife of the first president. Her personal contribution was not one of worldwide achievement, but she presented a fine picture of dignity, charm and graciousness, which impressed all who saw her. In the army she was affectionately referred to as LADY Washington, and during the many campaigns on which she accompanied her husband, she showed amiability and cheerfulness, under the most trying circumstances. As a hostess at Mount Vernon, few have equaled her agreeable manner.

Perhaps one of the most brilliant figures of this period, was Abigail Adams, wife of the second president and mother of the sixth. The daughter of the Reverend William Smith of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Colonel Quincy, she married John Adams before she was twenty. After leaving Boston, they resided in

three capitals, New York, Philadelphia and Washington but Mrs. Adams thought little of any of these cities, compared to her beloved Boston.

An active woman, Abigail rose at 5 a.m. and did many things before an 8 o'clock breakfast. From twelve to two, she received visitors and the family dined at three. Twice a week they entertained at dinner and on the other days she went to ride in the afternoon.

Abigail Adams had a keen mind and was never afraid to express her opinion freely. Her famous letters are full of her ideas on slavery, women's rights, and other matters rarely discussed by the women of her day. She was one of the first to oppose slavery and her lively interest in public affairs continued throughout her lifetime. It was she who said: "Do not put unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember all men would be tyrants if they could."

Because of her husband's frequent absence in Europe, as foreign minister, Abigail had great opportunities for letter writing and she has been called the "greatest letter writer America has produced." Many of her letters have been preserved and are a valuable record of the life and customs of the period.

An intimate friend of the Adamses, was Mercy Warren, sister of the orator, James Otis, and wife of James Warren, speaker of the house of Representatives during the Revolution. She was so brilliant and had such an understanding of national affairs, that many distinguished patriots consulted her on momentous occasions.

Among other things, Mercy Warren wrote political satires in dramatic form, and poems and plays. Her most important work was a History of the American Revolution, prepared from notes taken during the war. Few women of that period would have been able to undertake so tremendous a task, let alone complete it so brilliantly.

A quite different field of endeavor, was that of Betsy Ross of Philadelphia. Her occupation is well known to everyone and the fact that when she was working on the first flag of our country, it was she who suggested that five-pointed stars be used instead of the six-pointed ones the committee had decided upon. After receiving a contract to make all the government flags, she found herself in the midst of a thriving business, the rest of her life. Her daughter continued it until the middle of the nineteenth century.

A woman not so familiar to most of us, whose work lay in similar lines, was Sarah Bache, another Philadelphia woman, and the daughter of Benjamin Franklin. This enterprising person became so concerned about the welfare of the soldiers in the American army going about barefoot and halfclad, that she decided to do something about it. With great determination, she set about collecting money for materials to clothe them. Then, with other women whom she organized, she rapidly converted the materials into useful, much needed garments.

As if this were not enough, she served in hospitals and was so outstanding in her efforts to help others, that the Marquis de Chastellux, then visiting Philadelphia, most highly recommended her to the women of Europe, as an example of the most wonderful domestic virtues and feminine patriotism.

These women were content to sit in the side lines and do their part in a quiet unobtrusive way, but there were others who actually fought for their country, in the same way as the men. One of these was Molly Pitcher, still another Pennsylvania girl, who is said to have discharged the last gun against the British at the Siege of Fort Clinton. At the Battle of Monmouth, she distinguished herself in an even more dramatic way. Called Molly "Pitcher" because on the excruciatingly hot day of the fight, she busied herself carrying water to the thirsty soldiers, the name still remains. When her husband, who was manning a big field gun, was killed and the gun was ordered removed because no one could man it, Molly rushed forward and did the job, fighting as valiantly as any man.

Washington conferred the commission of sergeant upon her and she was placed on the list of half-pay officers for the rest of

her life. The American army referred to her affectionately as "Captain Molly," and monuments at both Monmouth and Carlisle, commemorate her bravery.

Another female soldier of note and the first one to take a man's part in the fighting, was Margaret Corbin. Her story is similar to that of Molly Pitcher, for her husband was killed in action and she replaced him in the battle at Fort Tryon. She and Molly are both buried at West Point.

The girl who served the longest time in the army was Deborah Sampson of Massachusetts. Disliking feminine attire and pursuits, she enlisted in the army and served 18 months as a soldier, without disclosing her sex. Twice wounded, she fought at White Plains and Ticonderoga. Her secret was discovered when she was stricken with fever and taken to a hospital in Philadelphia.

When he learned the truth, General Patterson made Deborah dress in girl's clothing and parade up and down before her regiment, none of whom recognized her as the young soldier who had fought so long beside them. Honorably discharged, she married a farmer and laid her uniform away in mothballs.

In a quieter way but with a definite purpose in her mind, Mary Draper of Dedham, Massachusetts, proved herself the forerunner of the Salvation Army lassies who years later, served coffee and doughnuts to the American troops. In Boston, when the fighting started and the soldiers passed her home, she set up a roadside stand where she served brown bread and cider to the men, free of charge. Often she would spend the entire night baking, so that her supply would equal the demand for it. Not such a dramatic role perhaps, but a most generous and patriotic one.

For sheer drama, nothing could be more exciting than the Midnight Ride of Sibyl Ludington, beside which the ride of our friend Paul Revere, was really nothing. Sibyl was a sixteen-year-old Connecticut girl, the daughter of an army colonel, and she had never been far from home. To warn the settlers that the British were coming, this little more than a child, rode fifty miles through a wild wooded stretch of country, in the middle of the night. Few know of her daring exploit and no monument marks her heroic act, but without her

courage many families would have lost their lives.

Equally courageous in many serious situations, was Molly Stark, wife of the famous General John Stark of New Hampshire. Born Elizabeth Page of Boston, the family removed to Dunbarton, where she later married John. This was a wild country in those days and the young wife often stood for hours watching for Indians. Alone on the place, she shot a bear which her dogs had treed and later had her sons haul it home.

Molly had eleven children but she still had time to play an important part in her husband's career. In the occupation of Dorchester Heights, she was ordered to mount guard over West Boston. If Stark's landing was opposed she was to ride away and spread the alarm but fortunately this was not necessary.

When smallpox broke out at Ticonderoga, Molly turned her home into a hospital and nursed the sick. She did not lose one of her thirty patients. At times when the men were away fighting, Molly tilled the fields and gathered in the harvest. Today, when women who do a tenth part of what Mrs. Stark accomplished, and are still pressed for time, this seems really amazing.

We all know the famous words of John Stark before the Battle of Bennington: "Tonight the American flag floats over yonder hill or Molly Stark sleeps a widow!" In Vermont, the Molly Stark Trail runs from Brattleboro to Bennington and is a constant reminder of the courageous woman for whom it was named.

Many women live sheltered lives but when an emergency occurs, they rise to the occasion and show a courage and readiness to serve, which one would not expect. This is how it was with Lydia Darrah, a Philadelphia Quakeress, who lived with her husband on Second Street.

Their home was a favorite meeting place of General Howe and the British officers

and just before Valley Forge, an officer told Lydia that they would be there that night for a conference and she must get the family to bed early and put out the fire and the lights. This she did but when they were settled she pressed her ear to the keyhole and overheard their plan to attack the American army at Whitemarsh.

The next morning early, Lydia took a bag of wheat, as an excuse for her journey, and set out through the British lines. It was bitter cold and snowing heavily but the valiant little patriot kept on until she reached Elias Boudinot, president of the Continental Congress, who later wrote an account of her heroic act in his journal. The Americans were warned of the oncoming attack and successfully repulsed the British three times. They never quite understood how their plot had been revealed but did not suspect the little Quakeress of such a daring deed.

These dozen women of the American Revolutionary period, stand out from the women of their time because in some way they overcame the tradition of their age that women belonged in the background and should only be concerned with the affairs of the home. There were others as well but let these stand as an example of the actual courage and strength of many women, in the face of definite odds. Guarded and sheltered far more than women today, they rose above the stereotyped pattern of women's lives at that time, and in their own way, contributed conspicuously to the foundations of our country.

Always, women have risen to meet great emergencies and have been brave when occasion demanded it. These few, all born more than two centuries ago and all of whom left this world more than a hundred years ago, are worthy of our attention and appreciation. With others, equally noteworthy, they have left a certain mark on one of the earlier pages of American history.

"May I ask that we all keep ever before us 'Faith of our Fathers' as a watchword and a guide in our actions. It was the faith of our fathers that founded our country. It has been the faith of our fathers that has upheld it through all its history in times of stress and trouble, and it is the faith of our fathers that will preserve this priceless heritage of freedom for the generations that will come after us."—Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, Chaplain General.

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Betty Allen Chapter's Fight for Cemetery Markers

Mrs. Thomas McConnell

OUR HANDBOOK states that the National Society approves markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, their wives, Real Daughters, daughters of Revolutionary soldiers and deceased members of the National Society.

Therefore through the years Betty Allen Chapter in Northampton, Massachusetts, as a memorial tribute to deceased members who have served as regents has placed an official marker on their graves. At additional expense these markers were set in cement and placed close beside the headstone. During the past few years it was rumored that no more markers would be permitted in Northampton cemeteries although we were not notified officially, nor were we told that such markers would be removed.

However just before Memorial Day, 1954, the Chapter Committee appointed for the purpose of placing fresh flags in the markers, was told that there would be no flags on graves and further that there would be no markers on graves. Inquiry brought out the fact that D. A. R. markers also markers of military and other patriotic and fraternal organizations had been put in a scrap pile—even one from a soldier killed in World War II.

As the D. A. R. markers had been permanently set in cement, the work being supervised by the then Cemetery Superintendent, when the markers were removed the lugs were broken off or cut off at ground level and in one or two instances Chapter identification plates were lost.

An open letter of protest, signed by all Ex-Regents of Betty Allen Chapter was sent to the Cemetery Committee and to the local newspaper, citing the desecration that had been done, the damage to the markers and requesting that the markers be replaced. Memorial Day 1954 found no flags flying at the graves of War dead, no markers stood in their honor and no



Scrap pile made of markers taken from the graves of veterans and D. A. R. members in cemeteries of Northampton, Massachusetts—Memorial Day 1954.

flowers were placed on their graves as in the past.

The Ex-Regents sought legal advice and requested a hearing before the Cemetery Committee and the committee advised it would study the matter but it was months before the chapter regent was told that the committee had voted to affirm its previous vote "barring the placing of fraternal markers on the graves of deceased members."

The local post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars pledged their fight to the finish and to joining with the Betty Allen Chapter, vehemently denying that the Post had initiated or agreed to the stripping of markers from the graves of servicemen, as alleged by the Cemetery Committee. The City Solicitor gave his ruling that the removal of the markers was illegal.

Other public hearings were scheduled to follow during the months of 1954 and 1955 but no action was taken by the Northampton Common Council other than "by vote of the City Council on November 18, the question of veteran's flags and markers had been referred to the Cemetery Committee." The Committee announced there would be an open session on the matter in November 1955 but no session was ever held.

At a public meeting in December, Mrs. Thomas McConnell, State Chaplain, Massa-

chusetts D. A. R. and an ex-regent of Betty Allen Chapter, stated that the Daughters of the American Revolution were highly indignant and greatly incensed at the elimination of the markers and flags, and again demanded the markers be replaced, maintaining it was a desecration in removing the D. A. R. markers and claiming that the Cemetery Committee had no right to do so.

Representatives of World War I Veterans Widows, the Massachusetts State Guard Veteran's Group, the Marine Corps League and others championed the D. A. R. protest. Betty Allen Chapter insisted that the D. A. R. is not a "fraternal" organization but is a patriotic one and it felt that markers for its ex-regents were entirely justified. All markers were repaired and new lugs attached, on a promise by the City Cemetery Committee to let the veteran's groups make their decision by majority rule as whether they favored retention of the grave markers. Opposition was voiced by the local group of Spanish-American War Veterans, American Legion Post 28 and the Yankee Division Veteran's Association. A few organizations made no report but the statement was made that replacement would be up to the groups, not to the Cemetery Committee; also that "grave insignia of fraternal organizations are in a different class and would be considered separately" by the Committee.

At the Massachusetts D. A. R. State Conference in March 1955 a resolution protesting the removal of the markers from cemeteries was unanimously adopted by nearly 700 members present and a copy of the resolution was sent to Honorable Christian A. Herter, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to cemetery commissioners where such markers were known to have been removed.

During the next few weeks the Cemetery Committee announced that markers and flags would be allowed in Northampton cemeteries for Memorial Day only. At Continental Congress 1955 the Massachusetts State Chaplain reported at a Chaplain's session what had taken place in Northampton and all present were urged to look into the matter in their home communities and to see that patriotic markers were preserved. Miss Gertrude Carraway, President General, termed the D. A. R. a "veteran's organization" as descendants of

veterans and commented that while the placing of D. A. R. markers is admittedly within the province of local and state authorities, it was to be earnestly hoped that such authorities could be educated to the point of realizing the scope of the work of the National Society whose objectives are educational, historic and patriotic.

Previous to Memorial Day 1955 and because of the published announcement that markers would be allowed for Memorial Day only, a committee from Betty Allen Chapter went to the cemetery for the purpose of replacing the markers. A marker had been placed beside the monument of the first regent of the chapter when the Cemetery Superintendent appeared and forbid its replacement. He said that the D. A. R. was not recognized in Massachusetts as a veterans or patriotic organization. In view of his statement, we looked into the matter further and found that there was a clause in the General Laws providing certain privileges to veterans organizations and many such organizations were named, including the S. A. R. but our organization was not named.

Therefore at the November 1955 Board of Management meeting, a resolution was unanimously adopted that a petition be presented to the next session of the Massachusetts General Court to amend that portion of the General Laws by adding to the names of patriotic organizations that of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. A petition was thus filed with the Military Affairs Committee and a hearing was held February 28, 1956 and following study by the House Committee the Massachusetts D. A. R. was given equal standing with other organizations in the General Laws.

Armed with a photostatic copy of the amendment permitting the decoration of graves and the proper observance of Memorial Day under the auspices of the named organizations, the Committee from Betty Allen Chapter placed markers once more on the ex-regents graves a few days before Memorial Day 1956.

Although the Committee knew they were seen by the Cemetery Superintendent and made it a point to have conversation with him after placing the markers—a couple of days later it was found that every marker had again been removed! Protests

(Continued on page 884)

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Americanism

by Paul Duane Prestwood

THERE is simple beauty in the word *Americanism*; and, to one who holds his ideals dear and his thoughts lofty, there is a compelling desire to learn more about what it means. Not only what the word actually means, but the impelling force which stirs within one when the greatness and the gentleness of our country is revealed. Any good dictionary will tell you that *Americanism* means the attachment or loyalty to the United States—its traditions, interests, or ideals. That is truly a simple definition of something that is more than just a word. Instead, it is the definition of a way of life, of a pursuit of simple pleasures, of an opportunity found no place else, and of a freedom experienced by only the privileged who are Americans and who have tasted of the delicious heritage of America.

To be an American is truly a high privilege! Much too often and, it must be confessed, almost universally in this great country of ours, we take this privilege as a right. Actually, though, that is wrong, presumptuous and a fallacy of thought. Our forebears were faithful to an ideal, and it was from that ideal that our country was born. No doubt a thinking person certainly must ask himself whether he would have been as steadfast of purpose, as zealous in endeavor, and as forceful in action had he lived in the time when our forefathers were carving this great nation from the virgin wilderness which greeted them when they arrived on these shores. Would we have been willing to give that full measure of devotion that so many unselfishly gave? Would we have had the moral fibre to resist so vehemently those who sought by oppressive means to shackle this young nation and to make it subservient to another power? As you ponder this, contrast it with our lives today, lives full of luxury and ease, lives devoted to much that is trivial and lives too steadily drifting away from ideals so great and stirring that even though centuries may pass, none become tarnished and clouded.

Perhaps some of you may say that you do not lead a life of luxury and ease. Well may that be, but again will you ponder? Did you have to clean lamp chimneys last night in order that the coming evening can be illuminated when the warm sun has dropped below the horizon? Did you have to go outside to prepare food for your family, outside to another small room, or perhaps nothing more than a sort of lean-to? Did you have to bring in from the chill of the night air some elements of food which the warmth of a closed room might cause to spoil? Did you walk far outside the house area for sanitary reasons? Of course, you did not. Yet countless millions in England, France, Germany, and practically all other countries did. Things we take for granted are considered great luxuries in many other countries. Indeed we are a blessed nation to have progressed so far as we have. Your refrigerator, that electric marvel which keeps your foods from spoiling and which gives birth to tiny cubes of precious ice is so highly regarded in many countries that it adorns the living room of those fortunate enough to have one, rather than the kitchen where few visitors may see it.

Contrasts without end could be drawn, but it is always a self-evident fact that Americans dislike having this brought to their attention. With all our great attributes we should confess this particular sin. We exist under the illusion that we deserve this American way of life, and that because we work so hard preserving it we are entitled to the generous rewards. This is truly a cardinal fallacy, and one which gives serious pause to a person who sincerely believes that being an American automatically brings the corollary responsibility of patriotism.

What is patriotism? It may be simply put that patriotism is *Americanism* at its finest work. Patriotism is your love of country, your devotion to the welfare of this, our country, and the virtues and actions of a patriot. How many of us may

rightfully, honestly, call ourselves patriots? Perhaps this is impertinence to suggest that we are not the staunchest of patriots, but it has so forceably been shown during these years recently past that patriotism and Americanism are not just sometime things. They are factors which must be continually before us and worked at! Yet, this is not to say that our Americanism should take the form of blatant flag waving and making each day something of a Fourth of July. To do so would profane each and they are symbols too dear to be tarnished. Indeed our flag is without doubt the noblest of symbols and the most beautiful of sights when majestically waving from some lofty standard. And, the Fourth of July is an anniversary day so fraught with significance and glory that many feel it should be celebrated more with prayer and thankfulness than with pompousness and noise.

No liberty or freedom was ever achieved without the blood of the just being spilled. No victory was ever won without travail and anguish. Nothing worthwhile is ever achieved easily, for if you do not give of yourself, honors become empty and meaningless. Should we not then reflect on what it means to be an American and to give that great privilege the consideration so rightly due? This may be done in many ways, many really very simple ways.

Logically Americanism should begin in the home. Parents should set the pattern, not only by requiring of their children respect for America and all for which it stands, but by living that respect themselves, and passing no opportunity to set the example for all to see. Holidays should be observed for what they are, that is as a pause in our busy lives for a moment of

retrospect when we give thanks to those who have passed this road before us roughly in order that we now may enjoy serenity and smoothness. The symbols of our country and its ideals should be regarded as something lofty and worthy of a respect that is reverent. Yes, these examples should be set, and all in a family should follow them not by compulsion but by a great desire to do so. When this is done, when a man, woman, or child believes such things and tries to preserve the ideals embodied in such a heritage, then we are approaching the true and deepest meaning of Americanism.

If hearts can be stirred by being an American, our hearts should burgeon. Ours is a heritage without parallel and our government is the product resulting from fire and ardor in the hearts of our ancestral patriots. As Americans we believe that government and every other form of public control is a means of human well-being, made for man. We believe that love and not power is the answer, the eternal answer to all forms of tyranny over the person, the property, and the mind of man. It is therefore to that ideal that we give our vigilant attention as we strive to make Americanism our creed and our way of life.

Let us then be ever conscious of what it means to be an American. Let arrogance and ostentatiousness, commercialism, and greed, and all the other evils which in our frailty we give in to, be set aside. Let our patriotism instill in us the ardor needed to keep this, our country, great. Let us preserve those ideals which make liberty and freedom cherished possessions, and let us walk together with God toward the cherished goal of an America and a world at peace.

Our Pilgrim Mothers

(Continued from page 869)

women are our example and our inspiration to higher things. While their spirit endures in our homes and our churches and our schools this nation can never perish from the earth.

We honor ourselves in honoring them today. Here let us dedicate ourselves anew to the preservation of their memory and

the fostering of their spirit and their faith. May the soul which they gave to America endure through all the ages and lead all mankind to the blessings of liberty and the victory of the spirit in which they lived and moved and had their being, trusting God and loving righteousness better than great riches and material power. God grant that we, too, may hold fast to that "living faith in God without which nations perish."

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Ohio's Early Records Made Available to the Public

by Genevieve M. Dolle and Florence D. Main

REALIZING the great need for making available to the public the vast amount of material which is contained in the Land Office, State Auditor James A. Rhodes, under whose jurisdiction these records fall, is making provision for public use, microfilms of the valuable, long obscured records.

Through Ohio, "THE GATEWAY TO THE WEST," passed nearly all of the pioneers in the great western migration. Before settlers could purchase land, or claim it for military service, a system had to be devised, and land offices set up for the sale of the land.

Albert Gallatin, Treasurer of the United States (much of whose correspondence is in the Ohio Land Office), suggested the establishment of the first five land offices where lands could be offered for sale in the various districts. Gallatin sets forth in his voluminous correspondence with the Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, rules for the surveying and calculation, based on the Range System. The only Ohio land not under the Range System is that of the Virginia Military District, which was measured by acres not conforming to any given metes and bounds. Usually it was merely "stepped off" from a given tree to a certain creek, to a boulder or any other natural physical markers, which would identify the land selected.

The Virginia Military land was that which was issued to Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors who served from Virginia. In Mr. Rhode's office are the Surveys, Entries, Military Land Warrants, and Tax Records of the Virginia Military District.

Under Mr. Gallatin's administration, the Land Offices of Ohio were designated—Chillicothe, Marietta, Cincinnati, Steubenville and a little later Zanesville. As Indian Treaties were ratified, and various



JAMES A. RHODES,
State Auditor

purchases validated, other districts in Ohio were opened to the settlers, and other Land Offices established, Piqua, Delaware, Lima, Tiffin, Bucyrus, Defiance and Upper Sandusky.

The unfortunate loss of Ohio's Census records from 1800 to 1820, makes Ohio's Tax records for this period, one of vital importance. Like the State of Delaware, the State of Ohio is, through the medium of tax records, able to reconstruct a true picture of the population schedules for these vital years.

Being mindful of the extreme importance of these valuable records, which contain so much of the early history of Ohio, Mr. Rhodes has given much thought and time toward their preservation.

These records are in the process of being microfilmed, and at a date in the near future, will be available to the public. Thus, a long felt need, and a most valuable contribution has been made by our historically minded State Auditor.

Prison Ships During the American Revolution

by Maude Gallman Brown

LIFE for prisoners of war has never been easy. Aside from confinement, hard in itself, there is always the boredom of inactivity; hopelessness from lack of information; anxiety for loved ones and the impossible wish to comfort them concerning himself. Capture meant all these things to our ancestors, who participated in the American Revolution and more. Our fighting men were not at first even accorded the status of belligerent, but were considered traitors so that capture could mean trial for treason. Also it could mean confinement on a British prison ship stationed in Wallabout Bay, site of the present Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y. Most of the prisoners taken at sea were confined in these floating prisons.

Just why England elected to use ships for prisons is not known since she had many buildings in New York, which could have served as prisons, as in fact some of them did. It is also difficult to reconcile the treatment accorded captured patriots with the usually humane character of the British in command. Their resources at New York are not deemed to have been a factor. Whatever the reason, the situation was so bad that on January 13, 1777, Gen. Washington wrote Admiral Howe protesting the cruel treatment of prisoners and stating he had been advised prisoners were offered better treatment if they would enlist in the British service. Admiral Howe replied that the reports were exaggerated; that some prisoners having escaped less freedom was allowed the others. However, Gen. Washington was so little impressed with this answer that he wrote Congress so many prisoners released by the British were unfit for exchange because of the severe treatment they had received, a deduction should be made on their account.

How the British felt about the war and their contempt for the patriots is reflected in a letter Lord Germain wrote Admiral Howe in 1776 with regard to some Ameri-

can officers captured on a privateer by the British. Lord Germain expressed the hope that possession of the American prisoners would enable Howe to "procure the release of such of his Majesty's officers and loyal subjects as are in the disgraceful situation of being prisoners to the rebels; for although it cannot be that you should enter into any treaty or agreement with rebels for a regular cartel for exchange of prisoners, yet I doubt not your own discretion will suggest to you the means of effecting such exchange without the king's dignity and honor being committed or His Majesty's name used in any negotiation for that purpose."

The inexperience and overzealousness of the privateers added greatly to the list of American prisoners taken at sea. The Continental Congress authorized privateering March 23, 1776, and on April 2nd and 3rd adopted a form of Commission for privateers giving bond. "Letters of Marque," so called from the letters or commissions they carried, were armed trading vessels authorized to take prizes. They also were generally and more properly called privateers. Optimistic colonists would sometimes pile into a small unarmed sloop and with muskets and pikes attempt to take a larger British vessel. Even "sober-sided" patriots would set out in vessels of less than twenty tons with ten or fifteen men and boys for crew, hoping to make their fortune by a lucky capture. As prisoners these men were likely to join others in the prison ships anchored in the East River between New York and Brooklyn.

In 1776 William Bary, a prisoner on the *Roebuck* in Delaware Bay, and Elisha Cole, an American shipmaster on the frigate *Milford*, were impressed into service and forced to bear arms against their countrymen. Capt. Daniel Lunt of Newburyport was well treated on board the British cruiser, *Lively*, which captured him off Cape Ann in 1776, but afterwards he

transferred to the *Renown* and was robbed of his money and put at hard labor.

In June 1778 Robert Sheffield, a shipmaster of Stonington, Conn., made his escape from a New York prison ship after six days. He said there were three hundred and fifty men on board confined below and that the heat was so intense they were all naked. Some were delirious, raving and storming; some groaning and dying, all panting for breath. The air was so foul at times a lamp could not be kept burning by reason of which the boys were not missed until they had been dead ten days. There were five or six deaths per day.

Captain Conyngham wrote of his experience December 1, 1779: "I was told to get ready to go on board the prison ship. Then a pair of criminal irons were put on my legs, weight 50 pounds. At the door I was put into the hangman's cart, all in form as if bound to the gallows. I was then put into a boat and took alongside the *Raisonable* to be sent to England in the packet. In those irons I was brought to Pendennis Castle. Then not contented, they manacled my hands with a new fashioned pair of ruffles very tight. In this condition I was kept 15 or 16 days, then brought to Plymouth and lodged in the black hole for eight days, before they would do me the honour of committing me on suspicion of high treason on His Majesty's high seas. I was then put in Old Mill prison where we committed treason through His Majesty's earth and made our escape."

However, most notorious of all prison ships was the *Jersey*, an old 64-gun ship of the line, which had been surveyed out of His Majesty's service. Very little mention is made of the *Jersey* in our literature, yet she was more feared by American patriots than England's infamous Old Mill Prison because conditions were more tolerable in Old Mill Prison than on the *Jersey*. However, the two had two things in common—a man rarely escaped from either; and the treatment endured generated a lasting hatred of everything British.

The *Jersey* was, indeed, a derelict among derelicts. Her calking had fallen out and the wind blew snow through the cracks. There was never enough food and seldom enough water. As many as 1200 prisoners were confined aboard her at one time. During the day they were permitted on deck, but at night everyone had to go below

without regard for their condition. The air was so foul and nauseous that it was considered a privilege to sleep near one of the holes in the sides of the ship. The sick were doubtless made sicker and the dying were speeded on their way by the heat, the vermin and the stench. Dysentery, smallpox and yellow fever were prevalent and helped to produce an appalling death rate.

Several hospital ships were also anchored in the East River near the *Jersey* and were packed with prisoners from her. Unfortunately the attendants were colonists who had become hardened to suffering, drunkards as well, and were always anxious to rob the dead. Contemporary writers estimated that eleven thousand American seamen died aboard the *Jersey* and companion hospital ships during the years of her service.

In the fall of 1780 Capt. Silas Talbot was confined on the *Jersey*. There were then about 1100 prisoners on board with no berths to lie in and no benches to sit on. Dysentery and fever were prevalent. The weather was cool and dry with frosty nights so that the number of deaths was reduced to about ten a day.

Philip Freneau, the poet, wrote of an unsuccessful attempt to escape: "The sentries posted themselves at each hatchway and most basely and cowardly fired fore and aft among us, pistols and muskets, for a full quarter of an hour without intermission. The next morning all that were found wounded were put in irons and ordered to lie upon deck, exposed to the burning sun. About four o'clock pm one of the poor fellows who had been wounded the night before died."

Conditions seem to have improved a little in 1781 when Ebenezer Fox was a prisoner there and he states their ration allowance was two-thirds that of a British seaman, although far from equal in quality. The bill of fare was as follows:

Sunday	—1 lb. of biscuit 1 lb. of pork ½ pint of peas
Monday	—1 lb. of biscuit 1 pint of oatmeal 2 ounces of butter
Tuesday	—1 lb. of biscuit 2 pounds of salt beef
Wednesday	—1½ pounds of flour 2 ounces suet

Thursday —Same as Sunday
 Friday —Same as Monday
 Saturday —Same as Tuesday

The cooking for the prisoners was done in a great copper vessel that contained between two and three hogsheads of water, set in brick work. It was square and divided into two compartments by a partition. In one of these compartments the peas and oatmeal were boiled in fresh water. In the other compartment the meat was boiled in salt water taken from alongside the ship. (The *Jersey* was anchored near the shore, imbedded in mud. All the refuse that accumulated among upwards of a thousand men was daily thrown overboard and would remain there until carried away by the tide. The impurity of the water can be imagined. In this water the meat was cooked.)

The only fuel available for cooking was green chestnut so that when the fire was started at seven in the morning it was impossible to get the pot to boil before noon, and on stormy days it took until three in the afternoon.

Thomas Andros was on the *Jersey* in 1781 and said, "Now and then an American physician was brought in as a captive, but if he could obtain his parole he left the ship, and no one blamed him for his own death was next to certain and his success in saving others by medicine in our situation was small. No English physician or any one from the city ever to my knowledge came near us. Our bread was bad in the superlative degree—full of living vermin, but eat it, worms and all, we must or starve."

It might be noted that the population of Long Island was mostly Tory which accounted for the indifference of the towns-

Betty Allen Chapter's Fight For Cemetery Markers

(Continued from page 878)

to the Mayor of Northampton brought assurance that the Cemetery Committee would be ordered to replace the markers but not until the eve of Memorial Day were they replaced at which time our Chapter Committee could then affix flags.

However, because it was announced that such markers would have to be removed within a short period of Memorial Day, the Committee of Ex-Regents took up the markers for safe keeping and in a letter

people, although as early as 1777 subscription books were opened in many parts of England for the relief of American prisoners there. Aside from the fund raised in England, Benjamin Franklin sent over what money he could spare to be used for the benefit of the prisoners. However, it was discovered within a few years that the purported American merchant in London named Digges to whom the money had been entrusted, was in fact a British spy and had embezzled nearly all the money received for the relief of our prisoners.

Even in the West Indies prison ships were used to house prisoners, and like those in New York were greatly dreaded by American patriots. In 1782 a privateer, *New Broom* of New London, was captured by the British and taken into Antigua. One of the crew wrote: "We were all put on board a prison ship, which lay in a cove on one side of the harbor, where the heat was so severe as to be almost insupportable. We were allowed barely enough to sustain nature, and the water they gave us was taken out of a pond a little back of the town, in which the cattle and Negroes commingled every sort of impurity, and which was rendered, on this account and from the effect of the heat upon it, so nauseous that it was impossible to drink it without holding the nostrils. The doctor came on board every morning to examine the sick, and three Negro sextons every night to bury the dead."

As we think upon the unhappy plight of our gallant ancestors it serves to remind us that freedom has always been hardily won, and that each generation must, if necessary, fight to preserve that freedom and hand it on to posterity.

to the Mayor said that until there was a change in the committee and in its attitude toward cemetery lot owners as to what may or may not be placed on lots, the D. A. R. markers would be preserved at the Betty Allen Chapter House. It is still felt that at least patriotic organizations should be permitted to place markers designating their organizations on the graves of members. Most of the families of former regents have moved away or there are no survivors, but it is hoped that further legislation may be enacted to permit D. A. R. markers to be placed.

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Question Box

Sarah Corbin Robert

A NUMBER of Chapters ask if they may modify the Model for Chapter Bylaws by retaining a favorite provision that "we've had in our Chapter Bylaws ever since we were organized." Others express anxiety in some such way as this: "The Model does not make Past Regents members of the Chapter Board. Isn't it a discourtesy to them for our revision of Chapter Bylaws to put them off our board?" These and other questions of equal interest to Chapters point up the importance of a suggestion made in the parliamentary article in the October issue—the need for Understanding.

Inquiries in these cases are honest and natural. Until July, 1955, the hundreds of Chapters organized since the National Society revised its bylaws in 1927 were never before called upon to make a general revision. In hundreds of others, both old and new, there have gradually been amendments to meet individual needs, whims, or situations that no longer exist. The problem of any revision is therefore a two-fold one—to include essential basic rules of structure, and at the same time to eliminate material that should never have been included in the first place.

In answering a few of the questions that continue to be asked, the emphasis will be upon the reasons why the particular change from previous bylaws became necessary or advisable.

Acceptability for Chapter membership. Why is the Chapter now limited to deciding upon "acceptability" instead of being allowed to "elect" as formerly?

The opinion that the Chapter has *elected* to membership is erroneous. Admission to membership in the National Society is necessarily a two-part process shared by the Chapter and by the National Society acting through its National Board of Management. The Chapter and the board each perform the particular part of this process for which it is best fitted. The Chapter only is in a position to decide whether a person proposed for membership is one

who is willing and able to serve in promoting the objects of the National Society in accordance with its ideals, traditions, established policies and standards of citizenship. These are the measuring rods for determining "acceptability for Chapter membership." The decision is a great responsibility but it is in no sense "election." The Chapter's affirmative vote is a certification that the applicant qualifies. After this certification by the Chapter, the National Society determines whether the application paper as submitted establishes genealogical eligibility. Upon acceptability determined on the Chapter level, and eligibility established on the national level, the National Board of Management then elects to membership. The National Bylaws of 1955 made no change of policy in this respect. A change of wording pointed up more sharply this two-point process. This was done because of the erroneous opinion—and resulting disappointment—in the minds of some members and applicants that acceptability to the Chapter meant certain election to membership, whereas the need for proving genealogical eligibility still remains.

Election by two-thirds vote. Does the new requirement for determining acceptability by a two-thirds vote mean that our Chapter must give up the unanimous vote that it has always had?

Although some social clubs require a unanimous vote for election, it is doubtful if any organization should include such a requirement in its bylaws. Certainly not a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution! It is an acknowledged fact that the stronger a character and the greater his capabilities, the more likely he is to have an enemy. The answer to this question is linked with the preceding one. Admission to the National Society is one single action even though it is brought about by the two-part process already described. The completion of that action should therefore be by the same vote throughout. By requiring the two-thirds

vote for both acceptability for Chapter membership and election by the National Board of Management the two processes become one.

Associate members. We have held a Past Regent elected as an associate member as a sort of honorary member without dues. She no longer lives near. It would be embarrassing to have to drop her. Under the new provisions for associate members, may we retain her?

Not as an honorary member without payment of dues. This question has two points of misunderstanding:

1. Neither the National Society nor any of its Chapters may have an honorary member. The National Society reserved this honor for Real Daughters only—actual daughters of a patriot who served in the American Revolution.

2. Associate membership was *not* established to *honor* a member. It resulted from a need that has increased with changing times. Hundreds of members—northerners who spend their winters in the south, or southerners who spend their summers in the north—lose a number of the constructive Chapter programs. Members in the Armed Services, or those whose husbands are, are often deprived of the benefits that normally accrue from Chapter membership. Associate membership enables these members who must be absent from their own Chapter meetings for several months at a time to benefit from attendance at meetings of the Chapter where they temporarily reside. Its purpose is to extend the advantages of continuing participation to those Chapter members who might otherwise be deprived of them. Associate membership should not be continued when there is no longer a likelihood that the holder may avail herself of its privileges. The 1955 revision of the National Bylaws puts new responsibility upon the Chapter in holding Associate membership to the purpose for which it was established; it puts upon the member also a new duty of cooperating with the Chapter in expecting from this membership only what it is intended to give.

Past Regents on Chapter Board. In answer to the question quoted near the beginning of this article, there is never a discourtesy to any member when a Chapter conforms to requirements of the National Bylaws. Any member affected will herself

understand that requirements of bylaws are based upon the greatest measure of fairness to the National Society and to members alike. In addition, a long standing policy of the National Society is this, that only election to an office or position carries a vote on National, State, or Chapter level. Regents are elected to serve as Chapter Regent. It is distinctly a violation of the democratic practices of which this Society may be justly proud to carry them along as Board members after their retirement from active office. Furthermore, a large board, by adding ten or a dozen Past Regents to the active officers, often defeats the very purpose of the board—a small group to reach decisions upon those questions that can not be delayed until the next general meeting. With a large board there is danger that board meetings assume equal or greater importance than the Chapter meetings, and in consequence be damaging to the best welfare of the Chapter.

Amendment of Chapter Bylaws. What is meant in Article XIII, Section 1, of the Model for Chapter Bylaws, by the words *italicized* in this second sentence: "*Unless otherwise provided prior to its adoption or in the motion to adopt, an amendment shall become effective upon adjournment of the meeting at which it is adopted?*"

Perhaps the best way of answering this question is to call attention to the Provisos printed on page 2 in the 1955 edition of the National Bylaws: When the application fee was raised to ten dollars a Proviso gave a few months' advance notice before the amendment would become effective; and a second example, in order that new provisions regarding endorsement of candidates for Vice President General might work no hardship upon those whose plans were already made, a motion in advance of adoption set the year at which the amendment would become effective as 1957.

In changing dues and the number and the term of officers, a Chapter needs to decide before acting upon the amendment itself exactly when it will become effective if adopted. Not to do this makes trouble and confusion later on. Furthermore, by removing doubt and uncertainty, these advance decisions often help to secure the adoption of the amendment.

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What Goes On in Resolutions

by Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton
National Chairman, Resolutions

RESOLUTIONS are the policies of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. These policies are considered and recommended to the Continental Congress by the Resolutions Committee. It is in this manner that declaration of policy is made each year to the general public.

Questions have been asked concerning the personnel of the Resolutions Committee who are entrusted with this important assignment. There have also been questions asked as to how the resolutions are finally arrived at and drafted for reporting to the Continental Congress. An endeavor is here made to answer these questions.

The Resolutions Committee is a real working committee made up of fifty-five women who come from all parts of the United States. Many members have given years of committee service and are true experts in the "know how" of drafting resolutions. The committee is non-political and non-sectarian and all members have given previous service on the National level. It is interesting to note that there are four Honorary Presidents General on the committee and that the fields of law, medicine, business and education are well represented. In fact, there is every kind of thinking on the committee and this is felt to be a stimulating and healthy situation. As a further matter of fact the different geographic points from which the various committee members come greatly influences the thinking of the committee and tends toward a greater perspective with a more unbiased approach toward all proposed resolutions.

A Congressman friend of D. A. R. once said of the Resolutions Committee, "If you can get fifty-five women to agree on a single resolution, it would just have to be a good resolution."

It is generally believed that the Resolutions Committee draft all of the resolutions which are presented to the Contin-

tal Congress. This belief is *not* a fact. D. A. R. resolutions are truly "grass roots" resolutions. They emanate from states, chapters, individuals, our National Defense office and various organized groups.

Every state has a Chairman of Resolutions who presents resolutions to the various State Conferences. When State Resolutions become official they are sent to the National Chairman of Resolutions for committee review and consideration. All resolutions presented to the Continental Congress must have a proven factual background. This checking and proving takes much study and research and is the reason why all resolutions should be in the hands of the chairman by April 1. Each and every resolution sent to the National Chairman is given committee consideration.

Resolutions should be drafted to follow along the lines of the three objectives of our National Society—namely: Patriotic, Historical and Educational. With these objectives in mind, a resolution "yardstick" has been set up, by which the committee tries to measure all resolutions as follows:

Is it good for our country?

Is it good for D. A. R.?

Is it Historical, Educational or Patriotic?

Is it D. A. R. business (or interest)?

Does it offer a remedy or a constructive solution?

Is it for a principle and not too specific in nature?

Is it brief and meaningful (stronger when brief)?

This "yardstick" has been found to be very helpful and is recommended for the use of members in drafting resolutions.

Four copies of each resolution, properly titled, typed and signed by the mover and two endorsers is the rule to be observed when submitting resolutions to the National Committee.

Resolutions are required to be in the hands of the National Chairman or left at

the Business Office of the National Society prior to 12 noon on the Thursday in the week previous to Continental Congress. This is the official deadline for reception of resolutions.

The Resolutions Committee meets well in advance of Continental Congress. Early reception of resolutions is therefore required so that committee clearance of resolutions may be assured before Continental Congress convenes.

Resolutions will be presented to the Continental Congress for a first reading but will not be voted upon until after a second reading on the following day.

During the interim between Congresses much advance work on resolutions is carried on by mail. Resolutions are assigned by the chairman to the vice-chairmen and other committee members for study and careful drafting into resolutions form. This insures a "running start" on committee work at Congress time.

A sub-committee, composed of the ten Vice-Chairmen and the committee members who are Honorary Presidents General meet the day previous to the first regular scheduled committee meeting. The purpose of the sub-committee is to review all resolutions which have been submitted to the chairman on or before the date of said meeting, which usually occurs on Tuesday of the week prior to Continental Congress. At the sub-committee meeting recommendations are made concerning each resolution. These recommendations are presented by the chairman to the Resolutions Committee at the first pre-Congress meeting where they are voted upon. Resolutions are then assigned to one or more members for study, research and final report. Ques-

tionable and controversial resolutions receive special attention and are often re-assigned for continued study until a resolution finally emerges which is acceptable to almost, if not all, committee members. It is a matter of fact that in the past six years almost all resolutions have come out of committee with unanimous endorsement.

Persons with expert information are often invited to appear before the committee to explain topics under consideration and an opportunity is also given to the proposer of any resolution to explain its purpose and meaning to the committee if so requested.

In here setting forth some of the facts concerning the functions of the Resolutions Committee, the important underlying fact is that the Daughters of the American Revolution is one of the large conservative organizations remaining in the country today. This could not be otherwise, since our membership is made up of descendants of the founders of this country. D. A. R. is often referred to as a *nationalist* organization. The definition for a so-called nationalist is "one who loves his country" and the Daughters of the American Revolution *do just that*—they love their country—and it is hoped that this reverence, this love of country they feel so strongly, does shine forth in the declarations of policy made each year by the Continental Congress to the general public.

The Bible says, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

A modern version might read, "By thy D. A. R. Resolutions, thy D. A. R. public shall know thee."

"Stronger and more meaningful resolutions" is the committee's goal for 1957.

and women who have remained in the service of their country, are insuring the freedoms for which our flag still stands. They are as loyal and self-sacrificing, I believe, as the soldier of the American Revolution. They still fight the battle for the principles expressed in this "Creed of a True American."

"I do not choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon—if I can. I seek opportunity, not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and

(Continued on page 898)

Soldiers Yesterday —and Today!

(Continued from page 870)

At Tinker, my Finance Officer signs two hundred millions of dollars in checks each month to support our world-wide operations.

We depend on quality rather than quantity. We must be in a high state of readiness. To attain and maintain this high state of readiness our military and our civilians are making sacrifices as they have done in the past. The faithful men

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MARY MOLER

***Chief Clerk in the
Registrar General's Office***

Miss Mary Moler, a native of West Virginia, has served the National Society since February 27, 1922, starting as a clerk in the Registrar General's Office.

At that time the staff was located in Memorial Continental Hall and Miss Moler watched the building of Constitution Hall and the Administration Building which linked them together.

On January 31, 1938, Miss Moler was made assistant to Miss Sullivan, then Chief Clerk of the office and upon her retirement May 1, 1955, was appointed Chief Clerk. The growth of our membership these last few years has increased the work and the staff of the Registrar General.

Miss Moler has been a member of our Society since December 27, 1936.



William G. Stratton

Governor of the State of Illinois who proclaimed Constitution Week in Illinois September 17-22 as a period notable for the 169th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States.

(The proclamation was issued by Governor Stratton at the request of Mrs. Pearl W. Norman. Illinois is her home state, but she now resides in Washington, D. C., and is a member of the Lucy Holcombe Chapter, D.A.R. She is serving her chapter as Chairman of National Defense and Advertising.)

Introducing Our Chairmen



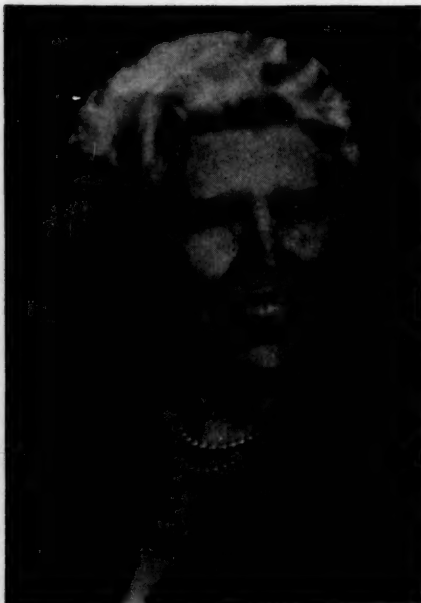
Mrs. Marvin L. Reynolds
Hartsville, South Carolina
National Chairman
American Music Committee

Mrs. Marvin Lester Reynolds (Laura Lawton) is an Organist, Pianist, Composer, Teacher of Piano, Voice and Organ. She has been State President of the S. C. Federation of Music Clubs; organist in the First Baptist Church of Hartsville since her graduation from college. She has been regent of her chapter and State Chairman of American Music. She did an outstanding piece of work as District and County Supervisor of Music, carrying music to thousands of rural children who could not have had music otherwise. Mrs. Reynolds is a graduate of the University of Richmond; she studied at the Conservatory of Music in Atlanta; University of South Carolina and privately with Edwin Hughes and Bernice Frost of New York.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland
Rome, N. Y.

National Chairman
Approved Schools

Marjorie Howland was born in Rome, N. Y., and has been a member of the D. A. R. since 1937. A member of Fort Stanwix Chapter she has served her state as Corresponding Secretary, State Chairman of Approved Schools and has been a National Vice Chairman of the D. A. R. Museum and also of Approved Schools. She is a member of D. A. C., U. S. Daughters of 1812. Her training is in the field of abnormal psychology and psychometry and during World War II, she was a case worker in the Dept. of Public Welfare and was active in her local chapter, American Red Cross. She is an active member of Zion Episcopal Church and its Parish Guild. For many years she has been actively interested in our Approved Schools.



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Mrs. Willard M. Rice
Philadelphia, Pa.
Program Committee
National Chairman
Reviewing Committee

Mrs. Willard M. Rice is a member of Independence Hall Chapter in Philadelphia and has been Eastern Director of Pennsylvania covering 50 chapters. She formed two new chapters, held an Eastern Regional meeting and was General Chairman of the Pennsylvania Conference in 1954. She is State Chairman of Resolutions. She is a member of the Mayflower Society, D. C. W. and the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Mrs. Rice has been a contralto soloist and is director of the choir in her church, a member of the Women's Board of Jefferson Hospital and is a Vice President of the Board. In 1942 she organized a Red Cross Gray Lady Unit and began with 77 women which by 1945 grew to over 400.

Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas
Houston, Texas
National Chairman of
Americanism and D. A. R.
Manual for Citizenship

Mrs. Thomas was born in Texarkana, Texas, where she became a member of Lone Star Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., at the age of eighteen. After her marriage, she moved to Houston and transferred her membership to John McKnitt Alexander Chapter. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College.

At the sixty-fourth Continental Congress in 1955, she was elected Vice President General. She had just completed a three-year term as State Regent, during which time Texas concluded the purchase of the Texas D. A. R. House in Austin, the covered passageway between the Gymnasium and the Auditorium at Tamasee D. A. R. School, and laboratory supplies and books for the library at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School. A 9' 6" bronze statue of George Washington was erected and dedicated on the campus of The University of

(Continued on page 927)



What Price Freedom?

THE Pilgrims have rightly been called the Founding Fathers of our beloved country. The story of the great hardships they endured to found a settlement in the new world is well known by all of us, but how often do we really stop to realize what sacrifices they made for us. Never have so few given so much to so very many. They placed in our hands a torch and there is still darkness to be conquered. As we address ourselves therefore, to these unfinished tasks, the Pilgrims face us with three very disturbing and searching questions. Their first question is this: "We were willing to take the risks for freedom. Are you?" They had no material comforts, they were cold and hungry, but Thank God, they were free. They were no longer tools in the hands of political dictators, they were willing to take the risks for freedom and they got it.

Too many people today think of freedom as a precious treasure wrapped in tinsel,—something to bring out of hiding now and then, dust off, sing over, and return to its hiding place. You cannot inherit freedom anymore than you can inherit virtue, you cannot give people freedom anymore than you can give them character, it is something that each generation must achieve. We want free education, but why then do we grudgingly support schools and colleges? We want national unity, but why do we keep alive wretched misunderstandings and bigotry? Democracy is a form of government so high and so exalted that it requires a high level of intelligence to appreciate and a high standard of character to maintain. Are we willing to accept the risks?

The second disturbing question the Pilgrims ask of those who would carry freedom's torch is: "We founded our freedom on God. Have you?" Theirs was a society held together by a living faith. Freedom is a spiritual thing. We boast of freedom of religion, but freedom of religion does not mean freedom from religion. The fundamental, rock-bottom question before our age is this: Do we live in a world which has God at the center, or do we live in a world which has man at the center? The

roots of national life have to be nourished in the soil of a living faith. Take away this moral and spiritual conviction and our nation can no more survive than a watch can run with a broken main spring.

The third uncomfortable question which the Pilgrims ask us is: "We expressed our freedom in terms of responsibility. Do you?" They lived together for the common good, and they were willing to make allowances for one another, accept one another, trust one another. They lived with concern for the whole group. That has always been the pattern of our American life. It is true however that at times some of us have failed in carrying out our duty. May I call to your mind that in 1880 about 87 percent of the population accepted the duty of citizenship by voting, while in 1948 only 41 percent of the population eligible to vote actually cast a ballot. If the ballot box is important to our citizenship, then we did not have intelligent concern for one another. Take another example. There are areas in our national life where intolerance and hate are raising their ugly heads and these things do not disturb some of us, we just shrug our shoulders and walk away. We are becoming indifferent to the pain of others. This is not living with concern for one another.

If freedom is to find expression in responsibility, we shall have to assume more responsibility for those beyond our frontier, who share the hopes and aspirations of freedom with us. May I remind you that two-thirds of the world is going to bed hungry tonight. Hunger does queer things to people. That is why communism feeds on hunger. We cannot rid the world of communism by fighting Russia. We can rid the world of communism by fighting hunger, want and disease. We in America have the raw materials and resources to fight that battle. Whether it is peace or war in the world of tomorrow, rests upon our compassionate, intelligent concern for the disinherited peoples of the earth.

Yes, the Pilgrims handed us a torch that has lighted the way to the greatest freedom mankind has ever known and *whatever* the
(Continued on page 919)

National Defense

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb

National Chairman, National Defense Committee

The Franchise

OUR National Defense Committee has repeatedly urged all members to take advantage of the franchise, and through the party of their choice, support the candidates whose records are a living proof of their loyalty to Constitutional principles. One's efforts toward placing in leadership, true Americans, is an expression of important national defense.

Please remember: 1956 is a year of presidential and *Congressional* elections. Our vote for members of Congress is as important, possibly more so, than our vote for President.

A prominent senator has said: "If our purpose is to preserve our liberty, it is not nearly so important to have a strong president as it is to have a strong Congress."

"Congress alone can restrain the executive branch, but you and only you, can make Congress cut all collectivism and one-worldism out of the executive branch."

"We shall never restore the Constitution and make a firm wall of resistance to Communism, unless we have a firm pro-American Congress."

"Every Congressional district is important to the collectivist, one worlders and pro-Communists for 365 days out of every year. If your Congressional district and your Senatorial district are not important to you, you have lost the war before you have begun to fight."

"I give you one slogan for 1956, 'Put none but Constitutionals on guard in Congress.'"

In our Republic, every citizen owes his highest loyalty to his God. Next, he owes his loyalty to our form of government, which was designed to bring into being God's plan for the government of man.

This loyalty is owed to our government every minute of every day in every year. Loyalty is positive. Loyalty is active, con-



MRS. MARY BARCLAY (MRS. RAY L.) ERB,
National Chairman

sistent support of government by the people.

Our fore-fathers have given us a sacred trust. Every "Daughter" has her individual responsibility. Let us go forward, with trust in God, in a crusade to save for our children our great Constitutional Republic.

Vote for Your Life

Have you ever asked yourself what down payment, if any, you have made in your inheritance of freedom? None of our liberties can be purchased, but they can be lost easily through indifference. Many a good citizen treats election polls as if they were a dinner party given by the wrong person. He declines to attend, making every vote for the opponent of double value, since his ballot is not there to offset it.

Your vote this year may well be one of the most important acts of your life. Imagine what the citizens of any of Russia's satellites would give for your freedom to vote for any one you choose. It has been said that bad public servants are re-elected

by good citizens who do not go to the polls.

Let us consider what may happen if you do not vote. As an indifferent, non-voting citizen, you are in grave danger of being disenfranchised by the multitudes of eager, aggressive immigrants pouring annually into this country. And these immigrants never fail to vote.

The story of the immigrant is changing our national life, and his arrival en masse is just beginning. A foreign citizen who wishes to come to the United States to live, applies to our Embassy or Consulate in his country to be placed upon our quota. He must satisfy our State Department that he will not become a public charge after he arrives. Due to the fact that many countries permit no one to take money abroad, the immigrant is then forced to make a contact with some friend or relative in this country who will sign an affidavit guaranteeing that he will not become a burden to our taxpayers.

This sponsoring of immigrants is now often undertaken on a wholesale scale by local organizations and benevolent societies, made up of certain racial groups and operating under the patronage of one of our politicians. This office seeker often opens his campaign by a visit to foreign countries for the purpose of trying to have placed on the next quota the names of the applicants sponsored by his American constituents.

When these individuals arrive, they are met by their political and organization sponsors and are soon absorbed into pressure groups who demand better housing, better schools, more jobs, and the various objectives that can be obtained by pressure techniques apart from elections. In fact these pressure groups often exert a more persistent and effective claim upon our politicians and the public treasury than do our own taxpayers. These pressure activities continue until they are naturalized and given the vote, after five years residence.

A former prominent member of Congress is now advocating that all immigrants from whatever country, be given their complete franchise immediately upon their arrival, so that they can vote at once, although many do not speak our language and are of necessity ignorant of our customs and our laws. Few of these people have enjoyed the liberties of a free society,

and so our courts are filled with our prosecution of their felonies and crimes, because they have translated our liberties into their concept of license.

If an immigrant comes from one of our Territories, such as Hawaii, he may vote on local issues, after meeting the state requirements, such as literacy and residence. If he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, he enters the United States with his full vote. Our politicians often campaign in Puerto Rico, and by offering these unskilled, unemployed workmen all the advantages of our free economy, induce them to come here with their large families, to live as charges of the American taxpayer. The moment such men arrive with their families, they are placed on public relief and the political leader moves them into an election district where their votes are badly needed. They can vote as soon as they meet the local requirements, such as literacy and residence.

You may think that a few votes from an immigrant family could not make much difference in a large country such as ours. Polling figures tell a different story. Many local and national public officials are elected by a plurality of less than one vote for each election district. Suppose there are 400 potential voters in your election district. Since only 48% of our citizens usually vote, there would be only 192 registered voters. Let us suppose, that prior to the arrival of the Puerto Ricans, there were 96 votes pledged for Mr. Right and 96 for Mr. Wrong. Because of this possible tie, four voting immigrants will be brought into this particular district, located in a rooming house for more than a month before election, and with those four extra votes, Mr. Wrong carries the district with 100 votes, as opposed to Mr. Right's 96 ballots. One extra vote could have won the district. The 208 voters who stayed home might have changed the situation, but they permitted their indifference to be exploited by the eager immigrant, who is never indifferent. If he were, he wouldn't be here.

The foreign vote has become a determining factor in both our domestic and foreign policy. If we are to correct this situation and return the management of our government and our treasury to the native born taxpayer, we must each of us

vote and persuade as many others as possible to go to the polls. This is our duty as American citizens.

Our Flag—Betsy Ross

Our flag is primarily a composite symbol of our Constitution and the growth of our federal government. In our present struggle to retain our Constitution and to preserve the sovereignty of our individual states, it assumes a new importance in that it tells the story of our growth from thirteen colonies to a federation of forty-eight sovereign states.

Our present flag came into being when we discarded the Grand Union or what was called the Cambridge Flag. This was a colonial flag, with the Union Jack in the upper left hand corner, and with the thirteen red and white stripes representing our colonies under British rule. This Grand Union flag was in use during 1775 and until the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776, when we dissolved all ties with Britain. After that date, a new flag was imperative.

In May 1776, George Washington, Colonel Ross and Robert Morris called on Betsy Ross to make this new flag after their own design. The Union Jack must be replaced with a symbol that would permit growth and would indicate the unity of the new government. Our leaders were already visualizing the time when new states would be added to the federation. They decided on a constellation of thirteen stars in the sea of blue, to replace the Union Jack in the upper left hand corner. This design would permit the addition of many new stars as our country expanded. The thirteen stripes would remain to continue the tradition of the original thirteen colonies that created the federal government out of their own delegated sovereignty.

Betsy Ross was the widow of a flag maker. Her husband had been killed in January 1776 and she was bravely carrying on the business alone. Some time late in 1776 Mrs. Ross made our first flag. She sewed six white stripes alternating with seven red stripes, and then applied the small thirteen five-pointed stars in the form of a constellation upon the sea of blue, to represent the newly formed federation of states free from British domi-

nation. This flag was adopted as our official flag by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, with little fanfare or public acclaim. The colonies were still faced with the problem of survival and the trials of forming a representative form of government.

As our brave colonies began to enjoy the stability and security of a sovereign government, our flag began to acquire added significance. We were the first successful revolutionary group of colonies to achieve freedom from a great power. As our pioneers began to move south and west, to organize the wilderness, building homes, roads, and setting up representative processes of government, our flag grew by the addition of new states. We have added 35 new stars to the original thirteen, making 48 sovereign states under one federal government. When and if Alaska and Hawaii are admitted as states, we shall have fifty stars in our flag.

Through the years our glorious emblem has served as inspiration for all that is finest and best in our blessed land. It symbolizes the blood of our heroes who have died in its defense, the purity of our ideals, and our trust in God. May we, with humility and gratitude, never fail to remember, and give all homage.

Which Citizenship?

November finds us voting for the most important offices of our land. This can be said to be the supreme act of citizenship. As we well know, the term means much more than standing in a voting booth every two or four years. Citizenship is a day by day challenge calling for an intelligent understanding of the issues facing the nation.

One of the three major objectives of our Society has always been: 'To carry out the injunction of Washington in his FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.'

Let us dwell for a moment on the intelligent citizenship program of our Society

—the impressive number of schools it supports, its **MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP**, its **GOOD CITIZENS** awards, and its **JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS** clubs. All attest to the serious approach of our Society to the preservation of our country's ideals, institutions and traditions.

The civic responsibility of each member goes far beyond being identified with these various activities. Unless each one of us grows daily in the understanding of our time, we cannot fully discharge the responsibilities we have assumed. The English writer, F. A. Voight, in a forthcoming book offers an historical perspective of our present situation which may be helpful: "The Fall of the Bastille was the result of a riot, in itself a matter of little importance. But it operated like a detonator. The explosive conflagration that followed was not brought to an end at Waterloo. It was only a beginning of a chain-reaction of which we have not seen the end.

"This chain-reaction spread underground, often unheard and undetected save by the sharpest ears and eyes. It caused upheavals in the thirties and forties of the past century. There was a larger upheaval in the year 1905 that shook, but did not overthrow the Russian imperial order. In 1917 the world witnessed the total overthrow of that order by the great revolution which is with us still."

This is the revolution an American writer, Taylor Caldwell, had in mind when she wrote: "When government, man's historical and deadly enemy, became powerful in every country of the world in this century, it not only enforced its terrible uniformity and drabness in the political field and in the life of every individual, but stretched out its deadening hand over the arts, and especially literature."

Miss Caldwell could well have included the realm of education among those in which "the Revolution," as Mr. Voight calls it, has made the most remarkable progress, and much of its work is now being furthered in "citizenship" programs in our schools, colleges and universities. On this point, a prominent and highly respected New York State lawyer furnished an able analysis in a committee report to the New York State Bar Association.

"Citizenship" has become an interesting word in a way directly related to the theme of this report. If the word is related to

its creative source, the Constitution, and is defined and taught in that way in our schools, the teaching will have legitimate meaning. But, by habit or conscious aim, it is being used as a substitute for the Constitution as though that needed no consideration, and our citizenship existed independently. It is like attempting to build a house without regard to its foundations. It truly reflects the vacuum in our education. By itself the word 'citizenship' can lead anywhere that an uninformed or subversive teacher desires. Russia has citizenship. Hitler's Germany had it. All nations have it. The Constitutional character of our citizenship is the heart of the matter and the only legitimate subject of instruction in our vast educational public system, . . .

"An example of 'citizenship' to the practically complete obliteration of the Constitution can be found in a book prepared by a group of public educators. The book is entitled **EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP**. The word appears repeatedly on every one of several hundred pages. As one of our members read them, he became conscious that the word 'Constitution' could not have been more absent if there had been a deliberate purpose. . . ."

In a book designed to help teachers train young Americans in citizenship, published by a leading educational association, the aim is boldly stated, as follows: ". . . the training of young children for the concepts of world citizenship."

To quote: "Today it has become necessary for the elementary school to be actively concerned with developing world understanding and an acceptance of world citizenship. It is difficult to develop and present tangible insights and suggestions as to how the elementary school can serve the one world idea. . . . This will be understood, we believe, as each of us realizes that the citizens of the world are just at the threshold of the one world idea. It seems an urgent necessity to us that the schools help this nation, and particularly its children to cross that threshold. . . ."

"If we are to have one world, and we believe we must to survive, then we believe it must be built through the use of such constructive agencies as education. On our part, that building will have to begin with the little children in the elementary schools of America."

Here, clearly, is a challenge to every "Daughter." As important as it is to hold our public servants in political office to their responsibilities, as constructive as it is to challenge those who would subvert our Constitution and sacrifice our nation's sovereignty, ever mindful of our trust in our young citizens, our day by day task is to make sure that, above all, they are soundly trained in the American tradition. How else can they be expected later to assume responsible citizenship, in the proper sense of the term?

Mr. Herbert Hoover

Comments—a recent address by Mr. Hoover: "... His innate and never-failing dignity, his patent sincerity and integrity, no less than his long record of service to the nation and to humanity evoked a spontaneous demonstration of affection and respect.

"Mr. Hoover did not speak of specific men or measures. His theme was—as it has always been, whether storms of controversy were raging or sober judgment marked the climate of opinion—man's quest for freedom. After a long life, marked by heavy responsibilities and great stresses, Mr. Hoover can view the world without illusions. He knows the 'dangers which beset us,' and he has seen 'mankind's hope threatened and even overwhelmed by the revival of old ideas and the spread of a host of new ideas dangerous to free men.'

"Yet he has never lost faith. ... 'I have lived a long life. I have witnessed, and even taken part in many great and threatening crises. With each time they have been surmounted, the American dream becomes more real.'"

The Daughters of the American Revolution are conscientiously working to keep the American dream real.

Immigration

"And now a quick look at our own population picture. According to figures supplied by the Bureau of the Census, the population of the United States on April 1, 1956, was 167,440,000. This figure represents an increase of over 16 million or 10.8 percent, since April 1, 1950, the date of the last national census. Since 1950 immigration has contributed 1,700,000 to our population increase. Over 4 million

babies were born in the United States in 1955. In comparison, births in 1940 numbered 2,800,000 babies.

"Statisticians and economists of the Population Reference Bureau maintain that the increase of our population is entirely out of proportion with the rate of accumulation of capital in our country. They say that we are not earning enough capital to expand our production facilities, our housing, our schools, and our highways, so as to accommodate the future generations of our own citizens.

"One glance at the world's population picture and the picture reflecting the increase of our own population leads to one inescapable conclusion: Immigration into the United States has long ceased to be a solution to the problem of crowded humanity. ...

Let's look at the figures: "In the fiscal year of 1955 we have admitted 858,736 aliens, of which 237,790 have come as immigrants to dwell among us for the rest of their lives, and to bring into the world native-born American citizens. ... it is obvious that as the years pass our annual intake grows larger and larger.

Let us look at the figures pertaining to the "foreigners who come to this country temporarily to transact business, to visit or to work here, or to study. In the fiscal year 1955 we admitted 26,288 foreign government officials, 68,696 foreign businessmen, 27,191 foreign students, well over 18,000 actors, artists, lecturers, writers, press, radio and television reporters, 16,077 foreign trainees who came to our colleges, hospitals, laboratories and similar institutions. In addition to these, an imposing total of 332,394 persons came here to visit. Each of the figures which I have just cited represents a 10 to 20 percent increase over the preceding year, which in turn represented a similar increase over the fiscal year 1953. ...

"You have also heard much about the 'inadequacy' of our total immigration quota. The truth is that due to the extremely liberal treatment we accord under the existing law to natives of the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere and to all wives, husbands and children of American citizens—regardless of race, color and place of birth—our annual immigration quota has become but a basic premise from which we operate. ...

"What little bearing the alleged inadequacy of our immigration quota has on the actual number of those who come to this country is best illustrated by one example. You have heard much about the immigration quotas for the people of Asia. What you probably have not heard is the fact that during the last fiscal year, well over 2,000 Chinese and 2,489 Japanese came to the United States as nonquota immigrants, although the quota for Chinese persons is 105 and Japan's quota is 185."

Comments on President Eisenhower's proposals for increased immigration intake: "If we add these figures together we see that the President's proposal will have the net effect of increasing our present annual immigration intake by well over 100 percent, and this estimate does not take into consideration the possibility of a further increase in the nonquota immigration from Mexico. If we consider this, too, it is obvious that what President Eisenhower is really advocating is a trebling of our annual immigration. Mr. Brownell, the Attorney General, admitted it in his testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

"There is another consideration involved in President Eisenhower's proposals. If we heed his advice regarding the change of

the census base and if we continue to follow the same course of action after the census of 1960 is taken, and again after the census of 1970, I believe it would be entirely safe to assume that by, say 1980, we will have much difficulty making ourselves understood in the English language in some parts of this country....

"Is it wise to permit at the present time the entry of well over half a million immigrants annually? I do not believe that it would be advisable to embark upon such a venture without having first a good look at both the domestic and the international ramifications of such a decision."

(Excerpts)

Hon. Francis E. Walter

In the House of Representatives

Monday, June 4, 1956

Mr. Walter's address contains important factual information. A reading, in its entirety, would be very worthwhile.

Dollars for Defense

Grateful acknowledgment is extended for the following contributions to our funds to further the activities of our National Defense Committee:

NEBRASKA

Mary Katherine Goddard Chapter—\$5.00

NEW JERSEY

Princeton Chapter—donated by Mrs. Harriet H. Mayor—\$15.00

Inscription

BY ALEXANDER J. PETIT

From out that bourn of where they fell
Whose name but God may tell—
This brave *Unknown* brought back alone
A sign, a symbol—home to dwell!

Without reproach, without regret
One call supreme he met
Where valor fought and honor wrought—
That such as lived could not forget.

He found the glory and the pride
And claim which shall abide:
Heroic price of sacrifice
Exalting cause and those that died!

His spirit lives in peace sublime
To gild his race and clime—
Immortal light beyond the night,
Such fame as knows nor place nor time.

Hillside School for Boys, Marlborough, Mass. needs some canoes and boats for their summer camp. Contact John K. Whittemore, Headmaster.

Soldiers Yesterday—and Today

(Continued from page 888)

dulled by having the state look after me. I want to take the calculated risk; to dream and to build, to fail and to succeed. I refuse to barter incentive for a dole. I prefer the challenges of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the stale calm of utopia. I will not trade freedom for beneficence nor my dignity for a handout. It is my heritage to think and act for myself, to enjoy the benefit of my creations, and to face the world boldly and say, this I have done. All this is what it means to be an American."

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The Seal

Of the Daughters of the American Revolution

DID you know that your Society has an official Seal?

Just one month after the Society was organized your foresighted Founders agreed upon an official Seal. This is remarkable inasmuch as the Great Seal of the United States of America took the efforts of four committees and a six-year period before it was agreed upon and adopted on June 20, 1782.

A seal is a token or a symbol of a covenant, something that authenticates or confirms, according to the dictionary description—or it is the impression of one's signet placed upon an article as evidence of a claim to possession, a mark of ownership; or a mark which does bind together by an inviolable pledge.

The D. A. R. Seal is not to be confused with your insignia. The Seal signifies patriotic ownership and binds together the signatures of sacrificial women whose inviolable pledge and faith is in their motto—HOME and COUNTRY.

The design suggested by Miss Mary Desha showed a woman at a spinning wheel and was considered a suitable companion for "The Man at the Plow." Members of this first committee for a seal were Miss S. P. Breckenridge, Mrs. G. Brown Goode and Mrs. William D. Cabell. Because Miss Breckenridge was absent, her aunt, Miss Desha was asked to take her place as Chairman.

When the committee reported on their design at the second meeting of the National Society held on October 18, 1890, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling suggested that the model used for the woman at the spinning wheel be Abigail Adams, wife of President John Adams. This suggestion met with enthusiastic approval.

Accordingly at the next meeting on November 11, 1890, the Seal was officially adopted with Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General, presiding. The Constitution and By-laws read as follows:



"The Seal of the National Society shall be charged with a figure of a Dame of the Revolutionary time sitting at her spinning wheel, with thirteen stars above her, the whole surrounded by a rim containing the legend 'The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776-1890' and the motto 'Home and Country.'"

The National Board of Management in February 1956 made available the D. A. R. Seal as a wall plaque in colonial antique colors with a mahogany border and gold lacquer edges, size 5" x 5" x 1/2" with a ring hanger.

The honor of the first plaque is shared by Miss Gertrude Carraway and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Accompanying the plaque is a 9 1/2" x 12 1/2" poster history printed in blue on ecru rag paper adorned with a half tone engraving of the D. A. R. Seal and the Great Seal of the United States of America and is suitable for framing. Two chapters made awards of the D. A. R. Seal plaque with the history, suitably framed to a museum in North Carolina and to the Thomas Paine Foundation Memorial in New York. Other chapters might like to award these plaques as prizes for various events. See the advertisement on inside back cover.

Otto Svendsen

These Things I want for my country

Skaidrite Ranne

IN 1944 the storms of war drove me from my home in Latvia onto the World's Highway. My child's eyes saw crippled, bloody bodies of men and beasts, ruins and devastation, fire enfolding everything in its way. My child's ears heard curses and screams of pain coming from women, children, and soldiers alike until a rain of bullets silenced them forever. I spent days and nights, weeks and months hungry, thirsty, cold, and afraid as did thousands of refugees wandering without aim, without peace, without rest along unknown roads. I am thankful to God and to the American people that at last I have found a new home, a step-mother—America.

Because my childhood experiences taught me the meaning of war, I want for my country "Peace . . . good will toward men." War cruelly devastates the land, destroys life, kills man's free spirit and soul and all that men have spent their whole lives creating and building. It represents bloodshed, tears, heartaches. A whole generation is unable to create anything new while healing the deep wounds left by war. I do not want to see my country bleed.

Having come from a country which has been crippled and bled by the hands of the Communists in a war which drove me and thousands from it, I want my country to be free from Communism. My childhood experiences taught me the meaning of this plague which destroys all except itself—even a person's moral and physical self. The people under Communist rule face the most terrible of serfdoms, the greatest of poverty and quickest of deaths and tortures imaginable for wanting to

live like human beings. The farmers and their families are driven on collective farms where they soon learn that the only things they own are the rags on their backs. Businesses no longer belong to their owners, who have been thrown out or killed. The worker is watched constantly and driven continuously; he is a dumb mechanism—a robot. I do not want my country to have a fate such as this.

Having seen that youth is the strength of a nation which will have to continue the work when the time comes and resist forces which may attempt to invade its homeland, I want for my country a physically and mentally strong, God-fearing youth. Young people must be honest and trustworthy, for only to such hands would I entrust my country. Youth must be brave and strong as a cliff which can stand up against life's storms. Youth must live by the ways of the law and not yield to temptations because it must grow to become a youth which will build a country, not destroy it.

Having seen multitudes leaving their beloved homes to tread the World's Highway because they had an inner desire to be free, a yearning to be equal in man's eyes as in God's eyes, I want my country to be a strong democracy. It is not enough merely to list the freedoms as is done in the constitutions of Russia and its satellites. A country's government must be such that each person feels safe, is able to express his ideas, and is able to live like a human being. Only under a democratic form of government can my desires for my country be realized.

"The Program Theme for this year is 'Maintain and Cherish American Freedom.' With each chapter and committee adopting phases of this theme within the scope of their work, we can show through action that we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, are demonstrating our belief in our chosen objectives for the year."—Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General.

The Ten Jameson Sisters

by Olive Burchett,

National Chairman, Press Relations

IT was truly a human interest story and one that received much genuine acclaim when in April, 1956, the ten Jameson sisters were present at the Sixty-fifth Continental Congress. They were the winners for the citation as the largest group of sisters belonging to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and were presented to the Congress as a climactic part of the report of Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman of the Membership Committee, N. S. D. A. R. As a part of the report there was also listed a group of the nine Winters sisters of Illinois who came in for second place.

The Jameson sisters are daughters of Frank Sydnor Jameson, deceased, and Margaret Clifford Jameson of Cynthiana, Kentucky. The Revolutionary soldier, on whom they established membership is Sergeant Lewis Snell, their father's ancestor.

Of the sisters, Mesdames Lee, Garnett Rees, Diltz, Whaley, Taylor, McKee and Stanley Rees belong to the Cynthiana Chapter, Cynthiana, Kentucky; Mrs. Ralston belongs to the Kentucky Path Chapter at Middlesboro, Kentucky; Mesdames Lynch and White belong to the John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Ky.

It is a major project for these sisters and for the Kentucky Society Daughters of the American Revolution to establish membership for the distinguished mother from one of the potentialities that seem to be present in her lineage. Mrs. Jameson is



Front row, seated left to right: Mrs. J. K. Ralston, Middlesboro; Mrs. Frances J. Lee, Lexington; Mrs. George McKee, Pineville; Mrs. Garnett Rees, Cynthiana; standing, second row: Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Cynthiana; Mrs. Charles Diltz, Cynthiana; Mrs. Arthur Lynch, Louisville; back row: Mrs. Gaylen White, Louisville; Mrs. James S. Whaley, Cynthiana; Mrs. Stanley M. Rees, Cynthiana.

the daughter of James William Clifford and Amanda McKinley Clifford of Harrison County, Kentucky, and granddaughter of James Clifford and Elizabeth Kinsler Clifford of Harrison County, Kentucky. Her earlier forbears came from Pennsylvania.

It was a pleasant sight to see the ten lovely Jameson sisters as they mingled with the vast crowds at Continental Congress. They were a portrayal of that great American attribute expressed in devoted family unity with justifiable pride in noble ancestry.

The Investment Trust Fund is the best insurance you can provide for our National Society. It takes money to maintain our buildings, to employ the people necessary to do our routine work and our sole income for this purpose is \$2 per member. By building up the Investment Trust Fund you are insuring our future. Those who wish to provide benefits for years to come for our Society should mention the Investment Trust Fund in their wills.

State Activities

FLORIDA

THE fifty-fourth annual State Conference was held in Orlando at the San Juan Hotel, April 2, 3, and 4, with about 275 members of the 63 chapters attending. This being the Golden Anniversary of the Orlando Chapter, Mrs. Willa Vick Griffin, Regent, was the Conference hostess with Mrs. John Hughes, Vice-Regent, as the efficient general chairman.

Sunday evening preceding the opening of Conference, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, State Second Vice-Regent, held an open house for all visiting Daughters.

The Memorial service paying loving tribute to fifty-two deceased Daughters was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. H. K. Hamilton, on Monday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church. Special tribute was paid to Mrs. T. C. Maguire, Honorary State Regent (1939-41), by Mrs. W. E. Calvert.

The Jefferson Davis Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, entertained the Conference at a lovely tea at the Orlando D. A. R. Chapter house. The State Regent and State Officers were honored by the hostess Chapter with a reception at the San Juan Hotel.

The State Officers Club and Chapter Regents Club dinners were well attended on Monday evening at which time a new slate of officers was elected.

A bugler heralded the entrance of the Color Guard, National Officer, State Officers and honor guests were escorted by pages to the martial music by Frances G. Perkins, organist. Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan, in her capacity as State Regent, conducted the entire Conference. The delegation was welcomed by the Orlando Chapter Regent and various dignitaries from the city. Mrs. E. E. Adams, State Vice-Regent, graciously responded.

Honorary Florida Daughters present were: Mrs. James Craig, Mrs. E. M. Brevard, Mrs. Roy Frierson, Mrs. Herberta Leonardy, Mrs. P. H. Odum, and Mrs. Austin Williamson. Members of the Regent's board, all of which were present: Mrs. E. E. Adams, Mrs. Jackson Stewart, Mrs. Fred Coffing, Mrs. H. K. Hamilton, Mrs. Charles O'Neill, Mrs. J. C. Bruington, Mrs. George C. Estill, Mrs. John L. Early and Mrs. George E. Evans. The out-of-state distinguished guests were: Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles C. Haig, Maryland; and Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, Missouri.

Florida Supreme Court Justice Thornal made the address at the opening session. He charged

"that public indifference is the greatest enemy of American liberties."

Mrs. Henry Boggs, State Chairman of National Defense, presented an Award of Merit to Mr. R. C. Miller, President and General Manager of The Florida Times Union, Jacksonville, for his outstanding writing against Communism.

State Officers, State Chairmen, District Directors and Special Committees gave their reports at the Tuesday morning and afternoon sessions. Two new chapters were organized during the past year under the able leadership of our State Regent.

Miss Patsy Fisher, Havana High School (Florida), was an honored guest at the Conference. She accepted the \$100 bond given as the State Good Citizens' Award in an appropriate and gracious speech.

Mrs. David Means, State Senior President of the C. A. R., reported twenty societies in Florida and several being organized.

Mrs. Henry P. Boggs, National Defense Chairman, presided at the luncheon held at the Angelbitt Hotel. Mr. Don Bell, Commentator and Lecturer from West Palm Beach, was the guest speaker.

The new state By-laws were read, discussed, amended and adopted at the afternoon session.

The Annual Banquet was held in the Skylight Room, Angelbitt Hotel, Tuesday evening, honoring Chapter Regents and Life Members with Mrs. Willa Vick Griffin as Mistress of Ceremonies. Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, Mrs. Charles C. Haig and Mrs. Frederic A. Groves brought greetings. Mr. Joseph S. Guernsey made the address.

The last night of Conference is always Chapter Regents Night. Reports were given by the Regents showing the work accomplished during the year.

Wednesday morning, the closing session was partly taken up with the presenting and adopting of resolutions pertaining to National Defense.

This being election year, the following officers were elected: Mrs. E. E. Adams, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Mrs. George C. Estill, Mrs. R. H. Ferris, Mrs. R. O. Angle, Mrs. Merle Brown, Mrs. Clyde Fisher, Mrs. John L. Early, Mrs. H. R. Frankenburg, and Mrs. William Williams. Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, Recording Secretary General, installed the above officers. It was with pride that the Conference unanimously endorsed Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan as candidate for the office of Vice-President General from Florida and Honorary State Regent.

The 54th Annual State Conference had the largest attendance in the history of the Florida Society, D. A. R.

Maeblle Brooks Early (Mrs. John L.)
State Historian

From time to time we have vacancies on our staff departments in this building. Anyone interested should write Miss Janie Glascock, Business Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D St. N.W. Washington 6, D. C., for details.

With the Chapters

Margery Morton Chapter (Athol, Mass.).

The Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps at South Athol, Massachusetts, celebrated their Golden Jubilee on August 8, 1956, with "Open House." To this gala occasion were invited Governor Christian A. Herter, state officials, longtime friends, and alumni.

The Charles Hayden Goodwill Village is a part of Morgan Memorial which serves boys 14 to 19 years of age, and was a gift of the Charles Hayden Foundation August 8, 1940. Now, again on August 8, 1956, the Foundation is giving a gift of \$50,000.00 for a new dining hall and workshop.

During this Golden Anniversary Program, Margery Morton Chapter, D. A. R., presented a 5x8 ft. flag, to the boys of Hayden Village, to fly on the tall 38 ft. pole on the green. The presentation was made by Mrs. Harold D. Judd, Regent, and Mrs. Donald Snow, Vice Regent.

After the acceptance, Old Glory scaled the pole, stretched out, then rippled and waved in full majestic splendor.

Extending north, east, south and west from the base of the pole, four lines of boys—faces upturned—pledged their allegiance to the Flag. No composer, sculptor, painter or poet could adequately express the adoration shining in those transfigured faces.

Perhaps for the first time, a gleaming, a realization, that he belonged to a big, strong, glorious nation, and that that great nation belonged to him, stirred the very depths of his being.

Strength—courage—loyalty—fired his soul. Inspired, he gazed and worshiped. The crowd, encircling the field—saw the wonder of it, and profoundly awed, worshiped too.

Mrs. Harold D. (Mary) Judd, *Regent*
Mrs. Donald Snow, *Vice Regent*

Timothy Ball Chapter (Hammond, Ind.).

Of particular interest to members of our chapter was the historic pageant presented at the home of a former regent, Mrs. Milo Bruce. The pageant depicted famous American women from Martha Washington to Mamie Eisenhower. As each lady, dressed in period costume, descended the stairs, Mrs. Edwin Fry, our Historian, gave a short commentary of her life and a description of the costume. Throughout the pageant, Mrs. Richard Anderson, American Music Chairman, played selections appropriate for the various periods.

The newspaper publicity was done by Mrs. Richard Rodems, Press Relations Chairman. She gave a detailed account of the pageant and an interesting history of the organization of our chapter and the work of the committees. The seven pictures accompanying her article added much to the praiseworthy production.

Constitution Week was observed in a fitting manner with a proclamation by Mayor Anderson of Hammond; a patriotic display in a downtown store and a twenty-minute radio talk on the Constitution by Mrs. Henry Chillas, television and radio chairman.

At the March meeting, an Award of Merit was presented to one-hundred-year-old Mr. Sam B. Woods, a life-long and prominent citizen of our community. Awards were also presented to six high school girls and a special gift to our county winner, Miss Christine Anderson, by Mrs. F. B. Evans, Chairman of D. A. R. Good Citizens. Following the program, held at the home of Mrs. James Dye, a past Regent, Mr. Woods, the girls and their mothers were guests at an attractive tea in their honor.

Other awards given during the year included eighteen medals presented by our Historian to pupils of the fifth grade in the Hammond schools for best grades and interest in American History. Medals and copies of "Your Rugged Constitution" were presented to winners in seven high schools by the National Defense committee of which Mrs. Vernon Sogkan is in charge.

We were happy to again receive the Gold Honor certificate and proud of the cooperation shown by our members for the continuous success of our Society.

Anna F. Knotts (Mrs. Vincent) Bower
Regent

Santa Monica (Santa Monica, Calif.). The 50th Anniversary of the Chapter, Celebration of Flag Day and the Installation of new Officers were observed in rapid succession by the Santa Monica Chapter, D. A. R.

The Golden Anniversary was celebrated on May 17, 1956, with a Reciprocity Tea held at the home of Mrs. Michael A. Desmond. The nineteen Regents that served the Chapter these many years were honored. Those who survive are: Mrs. William James Brown, Mrs. James Westervelt, Mrs. John Parkinson, Mrs. Frank E. Lee, Mrs. John A. Hull, Mrs. Jacob D. Funk, Mrs. Percy W. Bonfoey, Mrs. George W. McCoy, Mrs. Edgar Swan Wiers, Mrs. Walter B. Clausen and Miss Susan A. Gough presiding Regent.

The Chapter was 711th to be organized nationally and 11th in the State of California. Of the twelve Charter Members only one survives: Mrs. Adelaide Juniper Hunt who now resides in Rhode Island.

In reviewing the Chapter's history it is interesting to note that it sponsored legislation which, ever since May 18, 1909, made it illegal to use the Flag of the United States as a means of advertising; its first donation made to the California Room was in the form of a pedestal purchased in 1910; it perpetuated the memory of George Washington by placing a marker in the Palisades Park of Santa Monica on his 200th Birthday; and it has sponsored the Adult Citizenship Classes in Santa Monica since 1907, providing over 5,000 D. A. R. Manuals and conducting many programs honoring these classes. In 1945 it sponsored the Lydia Darrah Society, C. A. R. The Chapter is very proud of its "youngsters" who, in 1955-1956, held the highest National C. A. R. Honors including the title "The Most Outstanding Society, Nationally." Eight of these teen-agers assisted at the Anniversary Tea.

Flag Day in Santa Monica (1956) is one that will not soon be forgotten. The children's group planned a most outstanding program which was built around the presentation of a Flag, that flew over the Nation's Capitol, to the City of Santa Monica. Among the speakers were Lillian Diane Weller, Honorary Junior National President, C. A. R.; Mr. Jacob Rubel, Director of the Santa Monica Board of Education; the Honorable Ben Barnard, Mayor of Santa Monica; and the Honorable Harold Levering, Assemblyman of the 60th District. The Chapter assisted in honoring the graduates of the Citizenship Class by presenting each with an American Flag and a Flag Code. Miss Susan A. Gough, Regent, gave a most inspiring speech.



Members of the Lydia Darragh Society, C. A. R., raise the "C. A. R. 'Moth Ball' Flag": this Flag with but 38 stars was displayed from the mansard roof of Mrs. George W. McCoy's family home in Rhode Island during Cleveland's presidential campaign. (The Flag is so named because three generations in the same family are active in the C. A. R.) Raising the Flag are Georgia Bremer, granddaughter of Mrs. McCoy (and Junior Vice-President of the California State Society, C. A. R.); George Turner, the Society's Junior President, and Katherine Johanson, Junior California State Museum Chairman.

The Chapter installed new officers on June 26, 1956, at the home of Mrs. Ralph Drummond. Mrs. John J. O'Donnell becoming the new Regent. Mrs. Frank E. Lee, past Regent of the Chapter, past California State Regent, past Historian General and past Second Vice-President General, was the installing officer.

Mrs. Wm. R. Saenger, *Press Chairman*
50th Anniversary and Flag Day Celebration

Mitz-khan-a-khan (Ventura, Calif.). Members of the Chapter felt at the closing meeting in June that it had accomplished a great deal in patriotic and community interest work. It has grown to a membership of sixty-three since it was organized twenty-five years ago. Six of the Charter Members were honored at a silver anniversary tea in February. The Chapter received honorable mention at the State Conference in March for a program report on its tree planting ceremony. The Tree was planted on the Ventura Junior College Campus and was dedicated to the "Youth of the Future." This report was written by the Chapter Vice-Regent, Mrs. Paul McGuire. She has done much work in Historical Research

and has had two articles published recently, one—"The Sick Soldier of the Revolution" in the August D. A. R. MAGAZINE, and another, "Chaplains of the Revolution" in the July number of the *Christian Advocate*. Awards were given by the chapter to honor students in the schools—a silver thimble, a silver spoon and history medals.

The Chapter sponsors the Good Citizenship Contest each year in three County High schools: Nordoff in Ojai, Oxnard in Oxnard and the Ventura High School in Ventura. It is very proud of the Good Citizen of the Ventura High School, Miss Carol Howe. At the first level of the competition, Carol was one of three girls chosen by the Senior girls to compete for the Good Citizenship Title. A faculty committee selected her for the honor and her success in the examination given competitors won her the district title and a twenty-five dollar bond. She went on from victory at the district level in the competition to capture top honors for California. Her essay dealing with "Obligations and Privileges of American Citizens" won the State contest for her and a one-hundred-dollar bond. She was an honored guest at the State Conference held in Los Angeles in March. She read her prize winning essay at a luncheon and was presented her award by Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, then State Regent of the California Society. Miss Howe is also an accomplished pianist and is President of the Santa Barbara-Ventura Inter-School Student Council composed of leaders from thirteen secondary schools (1955-1956). She is School, Zone and Special Award winner in the Bank of America Fine Arts Contest—finalist in Southern California competition—Two hundred and fifty dollars. She has a very fine high school activities record and recently has been given a four-year university tuition scholarship to the



Miss Carol Howe, Good Citizen of the Ventura High School.

University of Southern California. The Chapter takes great pride in and is happy to introduce her to the readers of this magazine.

Mrs. Mildred C. (Mrs. Noble) Bower
Corresponding Secretary and
Press Relations Chairman

Lost River Chapter (Orange County, Indiana), marked its 25th Anniversary with a colonial tea at the American Legion Home in French Lick, February 11, 1956. Miss Lela Atkinson, Regent, presided and introduced the distinguished guests: Mrs. Arthur Payne, New Albany, South District Director; Mrs. Wm. Cogswell, Bloomington, State Recording Secretary, and Regents of neighboring Chapters.



Charter Members attending Lost River Chapter's 25th Anniversary Tea. Front row, left to right: Miss Ella Colclasure, Mrs. Myrtle Mavity, Miss Lela Atkinson, Mrs. Lena Ralston, Miss Mary Smith. Back row, left to right: Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, Mrs. Mabel Harris, Mrs. Lorah Elrod, Mrs. Blanche Heiney, Mrs. Cora Atkinson, Mrs. Blanche Turley and Miss Opal Lewis.

Mrs. Lorena Chateau sang an original ballad, "Lost River Anniversary Song," which contained much historical data. Miss Bessie Pinnick, Vice Regent, called the entire membership roll of 139 members with greetings from many members unable to attend. As the names of 20 deceased members were called, Mrs. Myrtle Mavity arranged a bouquet of red, white and blue carnations.

Mrs. Floyd Atkinson read a history of the chapter's achievements beginning with the organization meeting in Paoli, February 21, 1931, with Mrs. May L. Hollingsworth, Organizing Regent and 37 organizing members. Mentioned were the markings of historic spots; Revolutionary soldiers' graves marked; compiling and publishing cemetery and Bible records; erecting of a marker on the court house lawn in Paoli naming 28 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Orange County and the sale of 2500 commemorative Wedgewood plates.

Two members have served as state officers: Mrs. Floyd Atkinson as State Chairman of Conservation and as South Director; Mrs. Mabel Claxton Harris served as State Registrar, State Recording Secretary and National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership Committee.

Mrs. Rowena Taylor, Historian, displayed the scrap books, pictures and mementoes of the chapter. The Hostess Committee wore colonial costumes. 90 members and guests were served. Mrs. Mary Ballard and Mrs. Grace Kuehnle presiding at the tea table.

Mrs. Floyd Atkinson, *Past Regent*

San Francisco Chapter (San Francisco, Calif.). The Presidio of San Francisco Officers' Club was the setting of a tea on May 12 given by the Chapter honoring Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent of California and past Regent of

San Francisco Chapter. The tea table along one wall was beautifully decorated with Spring flowers. Tea was poured during the afternoon by the past Regents of the Chapter.

Mrs. Philip C. Usinger, Regent, and Mrs. O. George Cook welcomed members and guests. In charge of arrangements were the Mesdames John G. Melbin, Chairman, Harold Jenkins and Gregory A. Weingetz.

Two acres of land at "Memorial Acres Tamassee D. A. R. School for Mountain Boys and Girls" were donated by members recently in memory of Mrs. Virginia Potter Moore, deceased April 14, 1956, who was a Charter Member and Chapter Chairman of Approved Schools and Mrs. Constance Taylor Munday, deceased June 4, 1956. "Connie" as she was affectionately called by all her many friends, left two children, Joseph Taylor and Susan Kathleen, who are members of St. Francis De Assisi Chapter, C. A. R.

In memory of Mrs. Eva Roath Olcott, deceased June 24, 1956, who was a Charter Member and past Registrar, member contributions purchased the following books: Herkimer County and the Upper Mohawk Valley; Montgomery and Fulton Counties; 2 volumes—Oneida, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins and Schuyler Counties; 2 volumes—Steuben, and Oswego County, all of the great State of New York. Mrs. Olcott's genealogical interest centered in the Cherry Valley and the Upper Mohawk Valley region. These books are now on loan in the Sons of the American Revolution Library in San Francisco.

Aileen Ross, *Publicity Chairman*

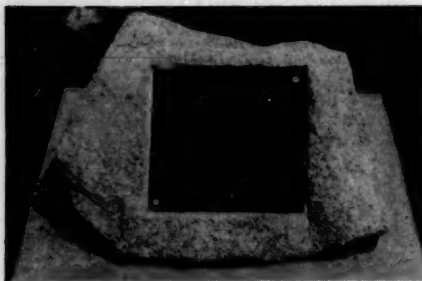


Mrs. Philip C. Usinger of San Francisco Chapter and Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent of California and past Regent of San Francisco Chapter.

Commodore Sloat (Monterey, Calif.), had an important part Saturday, July 7, 1956, in the celebration commemorating the 110th anniversary of the landing of Commodore John Drake Sloat in Monterey. In 1846 he raised the American flag over California, thus capturing without firing a shot, 600,000 square miles of the western empire.

Several hundred persons witnessed the celebration which included a re-enactment of the historic landing at the Custom House in Monterey, followed by the placing of wreaths on Sloat Monument atop Presidio Hill by Mrs. Frank E. La Cauza, Regent. One of the highlights was the formal dedication of the Sloat Circle at the main entrance of the Administra-

tion building of the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School, which were named in honor of Commodore Sloat. On behalf of the Chapter, Mrs. La Cauza presented the School a beautiful bronze plaque which is inscribed, "This Circle commemorates Commodore John Drake Sloat USN. In this City of Monterey on 7 July 1846 he proclaimed California annexed to the United States. Tablet presented by Commodore Sloat Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution." She also presented a book published in 1896 describing the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Annexation of California.



Navy Chaplain, Herbert C. Albrecht, gave the invocation; Mrs. Carl E. Menneken, Vice-Regent, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag; Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, Superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School, gave the address; and Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent, dedicated the tablet following the presentation by Mrs. La Cauza. Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, Chaplain General, gave the closing prayer. Captain Jack Renard, Chief of Staff, and Rear Admiral Collins with Mrs. Menneken took part in unveiling the plaque. Music was furnished by the U. S. Marine Band of San Francisco.

Frances Hunnicutt (Mrs. Orval H.) Polk
Chapter Historian

Rodeo de las Aguas (Mar Vista, Calif.), was organized January 12, 1956 at the home of Mrs. William H. Gunther of Beverly Hills.

The new Chapter takes its name from the original Rancho in this section under an old Spanish grant in the early days of California. Rodeo de las Aguas means Gathering of the waters and probably had reference to the meeting of the streams that rushed down Coldwater and Benedict Canyons.

Mrs. Gunther, who has been active in D. A. R. work for years and has served on both state and national committees, presided at the induction meeting. She was assisted by Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous of Santa Monica, State Regent.

Mrs. Rous installed the following officers of the new Chapter: Mrs. William H. Gunther, Regent; Mrs. R. Mitchel McClure, Vice Regent; Mrs. Fred Schmidt, Chaplain; Mrs. Arthur Livingston and Mrs. Roy Tucker, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries; Mrs. Omer Darling, Treasurer; Mrs. John W. Dunfee, Registrar; Mrs. Grace B. Lanyon, Historian and Mrs. Kenneth Kronlund, Librarian.

Other members include Mesdames George D.

Page, James R. Sterkel, Harvey J. Thomas, Ronald Hargrave, Walter D. Washington and Miss Diana Skolfeld.

Honored and distinguished guests attending in addition to Mrs. Rous included Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, D. A. R. Reporter General of the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. J. Whittier Howe Hodge, Honorary Vice President General, and the following state officers of the D. A. R.: Mesdames Joseph Visnak, Harvey McCrone, Horace Donnell, John J. Champieux, Julian C. Brook, Alfred Tilly and Dwight Pierre with Regents and friends of various D. A. R. Chapters.

Following the meeting, a beautifully appointed tea was enjoyed. The D. A. R. colors of yellow and white chrysanthemums were used in the centerpiece and the room was lighted with blue candles.

Mrs. R. Mitchel McClure

Martha Washington Chapter (Sioux City, Iowa), celebrated its 60th birthday February 22, 1956. This meeting featured a historic play "In Martha's Sitting Room," by four pupils of Price Music and Dramatic Studios. They were Estelle Epstein as Martha Washington; Shaun Foltz as Lucy Knox; Shirley Lelehook as Catherine Green and Patricia Mark as Lady Sterling. It was presented the same evening on TV Station KTIV.

Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, past third Vice President General, National Chairman of Resolutions Committee and State Chairman, National Defense, was the guest speaker. Her subject—"Let Freedom Ring." State officers attending were Mrs. Robert A. Wright, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Bruce R. Clark, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. William Ehmecke, Northwest District Director and Mrs. Irwin Church, State Chairman of Flag Committee, who led in giving the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Claire Schneider, member Junior American Citizens State Committee, and Mrs. W. S. Balkema, Regent of Mary Ball Washington Chapter, were out-of-town guests.



As shown in the picture, Awards of Merit were presented to Erwin D. Sias, Editor of editorial pages of the *Journal-Tribune* Publications and Ward Evans, Attorney, active in S. A. R. Mrs. A. C. Zweck, Past Regent of the Chapter and State Recording Secretary, made the presentation in grateful acknowledgment and sincere appreciation for outstanding services and worthy accomplishments for the protection of our constitutional republic.

Fifty-year membership pins were presented to Mrs. May P. Rumsey, a charter member and Mrs. F. A. McCornack, who became a member in 1902.

First regent of the Chapter was Mrs. Anna Moseley Bissell, who obtained authority to organize it in 1895. Charter members totaled fifteen.

Mrs. Emily Smith Nettleton, real daughter of a Rev. soldier, joined the Chapter in 1898 and was presented a gold spoon, a gift of the Society to all real daughters. She died in 1909 at 91 and a monument to her was erected by the Chapter in Logan Park Cemetery. Her grave has been decorated annually on Memorial Day.

A large framed copy of the Declaration of Independence was presented to the Chapter by Sioux City Sertoma Club. A National Flag used on U. S. Capitol building was recently given by Iowa Eighth District Congressman, Honorable Charles B. Hoeven. Mrs. H. P. White, Chairman Correct Use of the Flag Committee, was in charge of this ceremony.

Mrs. Charles Streigel, Vice-Regent, was in charge of luncheon arrangements and Mrs. A. S. Elder, Regent, presided.

Mrs. William H. DeButts, *Chapter Historian*

Lytle Creek Canyon (Fontana, Calif.). Installed to serve as Regent on May 1st at the home of Mrs. Herbert von Lehe was Miss Netta M. Waite. Performing the installation ceremony was Mrs. Seth Roll, past Regent and State Chairwoman of Americanism.



From left to right: Mrs. Herbert von Lehe, treasurer; Mrs. Forrest H. Chandler, registrar; Mrs. L. L. Eblen, historian-librarian; Mrs. James D. Smith, recording secretary; Mrs. Clyde F. McNeil, retiring regent; Miss Netta M. Waite, regent; Mrs. John W. Benedict, vice regent; Mrs. Louis L. Larson, chaplain; and Mrs. Seth Roll, installing officer.

Since its organization on September 26, 1950, at the home of Mrs. Herman W. Wassner, organizing Regent, the Chapter has grown from 21 to 37 in membership. Regents following Mrs. Wassner included Mrs. George W. Sauers, Mrs. Lucy L. Edmunds, Mrs. Seth Roll, and Mrs. Clyde F. McNeil.

Located in one of the fastest growing industrial communities in Southern California, the Chapter has at all times been alert to take advantage of opportunities "To Cherish and Maintain American Freedom." This has been done through active participation in D. A. R. committee work.

A silver D. A. R. teaspoon was presented at the Fontana Junior High School graduation to Brenda Rainwater for having made the greatest progress in homemaking. The Good Citizenship

Award was given to Joanne Dunbar and the American History Medal to Curtis Beglau in the high school.

For the past two years the Chapter is proud to have been on the honor roll.

Mrs. James D. Smith
Press Relations Chairman

Collis P. Huntington Chapter (Huntington Park, Calif.). Concluding a successful year as Regent, Mrs. Herman C. Schultz yielded the gavel to her successor, Mrs. Lester W. Jaycox, at colorful installation ceremonies on June 9th in the new regent's lovely home on State Street. Guest of honor was Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, Honorary State Regent, who installed the new slate of officers. Other honored guests were: Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Vice Regent; Mrs. John A. Jones, State Historian; and Mrs. J. J. Apperson, mother of Mrs. Rous.



Pictured from left, seated: Mrs. Lester W. Jaycox, Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, Mrs. Herman C. Schultz, Mrs. Albert B. Collins, Miss Louise Wilson, Mrs. C. Ormond Bentley, Mrs. Linwood Evans. Standing: Mrs. George W. Thompson, Mrs. Robert Sterling and Miss Nancy Westover—members of the new board.

Mrs. John Swan, accompanied by Mrs. Jane Walta, presented a group of songs; Mrs. Jaycox gave a piano selection and her eight-year-old granddaughter, little Marjorie Ann Seltmann, recited "Safety Rules" taught to children in her school. Later Mrs. Rous and Mrs. Champieux presided at the tea table in the sunny garden room of the Jaycox home.

The Chapter is three years old and has thirty-one members. It has been on the Silver Honor Roll the past two years. Members observed Constitution Week in 1955 by placing a display in a prominent store window and securing a proclamation by the Mayor. A history medal was awarded for the best essay by a Junior High School student on "What the Constitution Means to Me." Other awards to Junior and Senior High School students were: two good citizenship medals, one good citizen pin, four silver D. A. R. spoons, and two silver thimbles. A large silk flag was presented to a local Boy Scout troop. History month was observed in February and substantial help in canned goods and clothing was given the Los Angeles Indian Center. Members attended the State convention in Los Angeles and all regional conferences.

Mrs. Herman C. Schultz, *Regent*

(Continued on page 930)

My Pioneer Mother's Days

by Grace Lord Parsons Simpson

MY PIONEER MOTHER, Carrie M. Parsons, related this true story to me and to her grandchildren in 1922. It was her desire someday to be a member of our Society and she had all the records of her Revolutionary ancestors but something always interfered with her ambition to join. I have carried out her wishes and am a member of Maria Sanford Chapter in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Our lineage is through Lieut. James Lord of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

My father filed a claim in 1878 in Lake County, before Dakota Territory was settled or had any marked trails. In 1881 he married my mother, an eastern girl from Hallowell, Maine, and brought her to the homestead to share the pleasures and experiences of a home on the prairies in this strange new country.

In those days neighbors helped each other in times of distress and it was on one of these occasions that this near tragic experience occurred. My mother hitched up a two-year-old colt, which was born the same spring as I was, and took me along as she went to help a sick neighbor.

The colt, beating her own way across the deep snow and frozen marshes and thus shortening the distance made it safe for us to go the few hours necessary—or so my father thought. However my mother's task was made difficult because the people on whom we called were able to speak little English. She did what she could to make the woman and her baby comfortable and fixed the husband's and his children's supper before we left.

On the return trip, enjoying the brisk air, suddenly at the foot of a knoll, Mother noticed what she thought was a yellow dog. "Why, whose dog is that?" she exclaimed. "None of our neighbors have a dog like that!"

With agitation and fear, the gait of the horse betrayed her anxiety and Mother realized that it was not a dog. The colt did not know what to expect. In the valley ahead Mother noticed four or five more yellow dogs. It became darker and around every bend and every knoll they crossed there were more and more yellow dogs. She looked behind. They were in back! They were on both sides and in front. They were closing in on her, her child and the colt! It grew darker and darker. There were three more knolls to cross, she figured, before she would be safe and could see the light of her own home.

Food was scarce in the winter of 1888 and animals as well as humans were suffering from hunger. The wolves needed food. A howl rent the air. They would attack any moment now. My mother prayed that the little colt would not give out. If she fell she would have no chance at all with this pack at her heels. My mother gave rein to the colt and let her set her own pace. She sensed the danger quicker than my mother did and was now racing with death!

With a sigh of relief we entered the ranch yard and the pack of wolves gradually slunk away as they were not brave enough to attack near human habitation. That the wolves were roaming in daylight was indicative of the extreme pangs of hunger the pack felt.

When my mother told Father of all that had happened he said that he would keep the horse all of her life, which he did and she died a natural death at the age of twenty-two. This colt's mother and the famous Dan Patch's mother were sisters. She was a wonderful gentle-tempered and smart horse. She was dappled grey when young but as she grew older she became pure white and was pretty as a picture.

The potentialities for greater growth through organization of new Chapters are boundless. There are many localities where as yet no Chapter exists; there are also areas where even though there are already chapters, there is a need for more, either another daytime or an evening group. . . .—Imogene Guion Trau, Organizing Secretary General.

Theme Schemes for Juniors

by Mrs. George Wheeler, Jr.

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

FALL ACTIVITIES are well underway and all Chapters are striving to make the Honor Roll. We Juniors have a special responsibility to share with other Chapter members in fulfilling all requirements and carrying out a well-rounded Chapter program, highlighted by our national theme of "Maintain and Cherish American Freedom."

Most often, "the hand that rocks the cradle" is a Junior mother—or a proud grandmother—and we both can join together to meet the first two requirements of the Honor Roll, to carry out the real purpose of the Junior Membership Committee, increased chapter membership in the age grouping 18 through 35. Voices humming lullabies can blend in presenting American Music Programs for Chapter meetings. Youngsters encouraged to join and participate in C. A. R. or J. A. C. Clubs may find their own mothers the senior leaders, as our Juniors have always preferred working with committees which stress youth activities.

All alert Juniors will want to subscribe to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. This keeps us well-informed, helps our Chapters have 20% subscribers, and provides delightful bedtime reading for the small fry! Didn't your children love, as mine did, the story of "Johnny Appleseed" in the September issue? Incidentally, a good story teller using this article, playing the "Johnny Appleseed" record, an apple dessert, and your C. A. R. has a fascinating program.

Did you ever hear of South Carolina Highway #14, the northern entrance of which is through an old wooden covered bridge? This unpaved road winds for a few miles through the mountains, until it joins a better road to Tamassee. My three small sons gloried in that travel experience, especially when we reached Tamassee and they were able to play on the splendid playground equipment recently provided by the Pennsylvania Juniors. Now they are anxious to go back to hear a

band concert when the New York Juniors have provided the instruments. Band instruments for Tamassee are their state project for this year.

We also viewed the remodeled dining room at Tamassee and rejoiced that the students there have such pleasant dining facilities now. It made me realize how much Crossnore must need tables, as listed by our National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee. Your state Juniors banded together, each group providing one table, and your state Juniors could boast of another worthy project completed. Does that interest your group? For details, contact your State Approved Schools Chairman.

We Juniors are of the age interested in bridal and baby showers and showers are such fun! A worthwhile Chapter Junior project would be a linen shower for one of our Approved Schools, particularly Hillside School, where they need bed, bath and table linens.

If your Chapter Juniors are "looking up" extra, small projects, Kate Duncan Smith School needs dictionaries and flags, both small items, but how they would enrich classroom activities.

Of course, all of the above suggestions are in addition to our first obligation of supporting our own Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund which annually is distributed to Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, Lincoln Memorial University and Northland College. This Fund makes it possible for many students to pursue their educations and we always shall strive to increase our contributions to our Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, our OWN national project.

Juniors, as we increase in number and become better informed, we can further serve our Society and its many patriotic and educational programs, by doing our own part, large or small, to build a better America and thus "maintain and cherish American freedom."

(Continued on page 927)

The Editor's Corner



THE frontispiece is a statue in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where 336 years ago a harvest feast was held in a spirit of Thanksgiving to Almighty God.

It was on June 24, 1925, that Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in Plymouth to dedicate this fountain. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook was President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, was chairman of the project and Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon was State Regent of Massachusetts. Part of Mrs. Minor's address is printed in these pages.

The fountain, of Deer Island granite, is a plain, square, massive shaft supporting a lofty bowl at a height of 12 feet and water was supposed to cascade down into the shallow pool below. Mr. C. P. Jenne-
wein of New York was the sculptor. The life size figure of a Pilgrim Mother is cut in Knoxville marble and in its plain dignity expresses the faith, patience and endurance of those women who faced each day a challenge that seldom comes to us, their descendants.

On the opposite side of the shaft are the names of the women passengers of the Mayflower beneath which is the inscription, "They brought up their families in

sturdy virtue and a living faith in God without which nations perish."

I went down to see this statue in late August and as I sat on one of the polished granite benches I was impressed by the constant flow of tourists—whole families—who came within the privet enclosure to read the bronze inscription on the rim of the pool, "Erected by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in Honor of the Heroic Women of the Mayflower 1620-1920." I thought of my own Pilgrim ancestor Hester Mayhieu who had married Francis Cook in Leyden in 1613 and who came on the *Anne* to join him with their daughters Jane and Hester and son Jacob.

Thanksgiving is a day fraught with memories. The harvest season is past; the fields are bare but the barns are full—or the deep freezers. When I was a child it meant a cellar full of jellies, preserves, apples, potatoes, cabbage, hams hanging from rafters; coal and wood in bins for the winter; cozy evenings around the stove with a book and some nuts and apples.

But now that we live in small homes or apartments we miss that pleasure—that deep content; the nearness of the land as we buy on a day to day basis. The family festivals are becoming fewer; many of us go to a restaurant for our Thanksgiving dinner because it is too much work to fix for ten or twenty people—or we have not the proper equipment with which to do so. And so the meaning of Thanksgiving has departed. For our children it means a football game—and hurry up with the dinner!

If this has happened to you, I refer you to a book, not new, published in 1945 called "Saints and Strangers" by George F. Willison. It is the story of the early days of the Plymouth Company and as you read it, you will realize again the courage of those Pilgrim Women who elected to come with or to join their husbands and to live together in an unknown wilderness.

Their first crops were not successful; the English wheat, barley and peas had failed but they had twenty acres of corn due to the kindness of the Indians and so it was possible to increase their daily individual rations. Because of that the Company had decreed a holiday so that all might "after a more special manner, re-

(Continued on page 931)

Genealogical Department

Revolutionary War Records taken from the National Archives, War Dept. compiled by Anna Catherine Smith Pabst, Delaware City Chapter, Delaware, Ohio.

General Finding Aids, Part 1, Pre-Federal Records; The Armed Forces, New Jersey. Miscellaneous fragments from pension cases—War Dept. Archives; Revolutionary War MSS, drawer 462 (folder labeled—Fragment of Massachusetts Records—miscellaneous 7 W9 462).

Case of Daniel Proctor, Mass. Organ. not identified; not carded; Book with names of members Dec. 26, 1776 to Feb. 1, 1777—rank not stated evidently soldiers on duty (all above written on white card).

(Yellowed paper bound book about 4x6 written on outside page—From 26 Dec '76 to 1 Feby '77 inclusive in the state of N. York).

Written on second page: Providence Dec. 26, 1776—A roll of them that went on duty—Thomas Adams 26; David Adams 27; Timothy Adams, A making cartridge; Nathaniel Chamberlain, Dec 27, 1776; Oliver Adams 28, January 8, 1777 Sergt.; John Brown; Joseph Wright 8; Samuel Mears 8; January 9, 1777, William Abbet 9; John Crosby 9; Timothy Bancroft 9; January 10, 1777, Capt. Jesse Fox 10 on guard; Benjamin Bryan 10; David Cowdry 10; Isaac Carlin 10; Robert Cunningham 10; Samuel Commings 10; William Cambel (?) 10; William Coburn

Page 3 Little Youngers, January 18, 1777; Sergt. Parker 18 on guard; William Dutton 18; Hezekiah Hildreth 18; Ephraim Dutton; John Brown 18; Humphre? Fears 18; Isaac Kent 18; Samuel Means 18; Levi Fletcher 18; Hinksman? Richardson 18;

January 19, 1777—John Cowdry; John Fletcher; Jonath Hildreth; Amos Hardy; Oliver Hall; James —; John Jonson; Thomas Nutting; Willard Pierce; Silas Proctor; John Pack; Sergt. Dutton 20; Phinehas Spaulding 20; Joseph Wright 20; Isaac Carlin 20.

January 20—John Cilevere 20; William Fletcher 20; January 21, William Dutton; January 20 Roger —; Josiah Wood.

Timothy Adams 21; Benjamin Byam 21; Nath. Chamberlain 21; David Cowdry 21; Robert Cunningham 21; James Davis 21;

Page 10—January 22, 1777—Samuel Lund 22; William Cumbel 22; January 21, 1777, Timothy Bancroft? 21; Willie Coburn 21; Isaac Barrett 21; John Crosby 21.

January 22, 1777—Thomas Adams 22; John Cowdry 22; Samuel Commings 22; Robert Dun, Ephraim Dutton 22; John Fletcher 22; Levi Fletcher 22; Timothy Hall 22; William Hamblet? Amos Hardy 22; Isaac Kent 22; Joshua Taler 22;

January 23—Jonathan Hildreth; Hezekiah Hildreth; Oliver Hall; Thomas Nutting; Willard Pearce; John Pack?; Willard Hall; John Jonson;

January 24—Sergt. Moncer; William Fletcher; John Cilenese?; David Adams; Ephraim Robbins;

January 25, 1777—Silas Proctor; William Dutton; Timothy Adams; Oliver Adams; Benjamin Byam?;

January 26, 1777—Joseph Wright; Timothy Barcross; Zebediah Kindar; Josiah Wood; David Cowdry; William Coburn; Isaac Barrit; Robert Cunningham; John Crosby; Samuel Luner; William Cambel; Thomas Adams; John Cowdry; Samuel Commans; John Fletcher; Levy Fletcher; Timothy Hall; William Hamblet; Isaac Kent; Joshua Taler; Benjamin Farmer; Jonathan Hildreth; Hezekiah Hildreth.

Page 11—January 26, 1777—Oliver Hall; Thomas Nutting; Humphra Fears?; Isaac Carlin?

January 29, 1777—Sergt Dutton; Hinchmans Richardson; William Abbot; Samuel Means Willard Pierce; John Pack; Willard Hall; John Jonston; Thomas Nutting; John Brown;

January 31, 1777—Sergt Parker 31 on scout; Silas Proctor; James Davis; William Dutton; Timothy Adams; Benjamin Byam; Robert Dun; Josiah Wood; Corp Fox? Joseph Wright; Timothy Bancroft

Page 12—February 5, 1777/March; Sergt Mauser; Sergt Parker; Sergt Dutton; Corpt Fox; Corpt Pike; Corpt Wright; Drum Parker; Thomas Adams; Timothy Adams; David Adams; Wm Abbott; Oliver Adams; Isaac Barrit.

Page 14—Tarratown—February 1, 1777/March —John Brown; Benjamin Byam; Timothy Bancroft; John Crosby; Nathaniel Chamberlain; John Cilenese; David Cowdry; John Cowdry; William Cambel; Isaac Carlin; Robert Cunningham; Samuel Commings; William Coburn.

Page 16—Tarratown—February 1, 1777/March —Robert Dun; Ephraim Dutton; William Dutton; James Davis; William Ellet; Humphra Fears; John Fletcher; William Fletcher; Benjamin Farmer; Levi Fletcher; Hezekiah Hildreth; Jonathan Hildreth; Amos Hardy

Page 18—Taratown—February 1, 1777/March: Willard Hall; William Hambet; Timothy Hall; Oliver Hall; James Juel; John Jonston; Daniel Kyes; Samuel Lund; Samuel Mears; Thomas Nutting; Thomas Nutting Jr.; Willard Pierce; Silas Proctor

Page 20—Tarratown—Feb. 1, 1777 March—John Pack; Ephraim Robbins; Hinkoman Richardson; Francis Smith; Roger Tuthaker?; Joshua Taber; Josiah Wood; Joseph Wright; Abraham Wright; Isaac Kent. (written on envelope—Memorandum Book Proctor Daniel Mass. R 8494)

This notation appears on a white slip of paper: "Case of Abraham Townsend—Mass. Col. Wood Regt.—Capt. Drewreys Co. Numerical Return Oct. 30 1778 Report of the Quarter Guard; 2 records 'sewed together not carded'. (yellow paper & other notations are illegible)

This notation appears on envelope: "A mutilated muster roll of Capt. John Bannister's Co. Bartlett, Wyman Mass. R 579" (notation on white card) "Case of Wyman Bartlett, Mass. Capt. John (Bannister's) Mass. Militia" (torn) "muster roll" (part missing, no date left) 25 names (this is a yellow fragment)

"A muster roll of Capt John Ba— appointed September — Sarjents—Joseph Howe, Chilson Waters, William Brown, Elle— Makepeace? Privits — Bartlett; Benjn Barett; — Biglow; — Brecks; —; Thomas Bartlett; Samuel —; William —; Simon Bricker; — Cunningham; John Campbell; Rubin Do—; Jonathan —; Aaron Gilbert; Nathan Gilbert. (written on reverse side of paper) "Sarah Willingdon and Wiman Bartlett intends marriage the first opportunity."

(Notation on white paper) "Col. Nathl Wade's Reg't—Mass. State Troops in service of U.S. Capt. Ebenr Belknap's Co." Pay Roll (torn) — to July 15, 1778 and — to January 1, 1779 (the two parts on same sheet) 14 names left

(Notation on yellow envelope) "Pay roll of Cap't Ebenr. Belknap's Co. Mass. W 23580) "Pay Role of Capt. Ebnr Belknaps Comp. in Colo. Nathl Wades Reg't pf Massachusetts State Troops in Service of ye United States Made from the Time of Engagement 1778 to the fifteenth day of July 1778 for these men that Inlisted on the first establishment."

Wm Fairbanks; March to April; time of service, month and days—3-25; pay, whole amount 3.16.8

Isaac Tower: March to April; 3-14; 3.9.4 Solm Smith March to April 3-14; 3.9.4; Moses Sever March to April; 3-14; 3.9.4 Wm. Raymond, March 17; 3-28; 3.18.8 Abrah How; April 16; 2-29; 2.19.4 David Winch; April 16; 2-29; 2.19.4; Asa Greenwood, Mo. & das. service 2-8?; pay—2.5.4?; Isaac Pupfer?—pay, 2.3.4 Jaduthan Tower, April 1, pay—3.9.4 David — May 6, pay 1.12.8; Was— How, May 6, pay 2.5.4 Nathan Lovel, May 6, pay 2.9.4 — Hemnway April 1, pay 3.2.4. — Cutten? April 7, pay 2.5.4 — Winn, April 8, pay ? ? 8 (the rest of the roll is illegible)

Fragment not indexed (very yellow with age) (Notation on outside) "Capt. Caleb Armitage; Innkeeper; In Pennsylvania York Road" refers to "quantity of liquors wanted for the use of the soldiers stationed along the frontier for defense of the inhabitants of this State." . .

JOHN STOKER SR.

A Soldier of the Revolution

LINDSAY M. BRIEN

John Stoker, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, according to family records, one branch of the family having his discharge, was born in Hampshire County, Va. in 1754 and died in Montgomery County, Ohio, 7 Nov. 1833, intestate, evidently old and senile as a guardian was appointed and an inventory of his estate

filed 17 Oct. 1883, showing 120 acres of land well improved in Wayne Township on the Great Miami River. His wife, Elizabeth Critten, was born in 1757 and died in Ohio Jan. 18, 1835. The papers pertaining to the settlement of this estate show that the wife, Elizabeth refuses to administer and the son, Isaac Stoker, is appointed. One receipt is for the coffin for "Mother Stoker who died Jan. 18, 1835."

They were probably buried in the old Johnson Cemetery in Wayne Township, but this cemetery has been covered by flood waters so often that the few stones now standing (1935) are almost illegible.

In the final settlement of the estate, Nov. term of Court 1836 the heirs are named as— Gabriel Stoker, Critten Stoker, Nancy Lowry. John A. Cox for Hannah his wife; Hannah a daughter.

John Miles for Mary his wife; Mary a daughter.

John Stoker, Baltzer Stoker, Isaac Stoker, the Administrator; Mary E. Johnson, a widow at whose home the mother died.

Jacob Stoker, dec'd, an heir; leaving eleven heirs.

William Stoker, decd, an heir; leaving five heirs.

Gabriel Stoker lived on the homestead and took care of his parents until the death of the father, then the mother went to live with the daughter Mary Johnson.

Critten Stoker is buried in the Johnson Cemetery; he died July 11, 1865, aged 78 yrs. 11 mo. 1 day. (b 1787); he married Sarah Johnson, sister of Joseph Johnson, husband of his sister Mary.

Nancy Stoker, married James Lowry. He died Oct. 27, 1835 age 47 yrs. and according to Woodland Cemetery records (Dayton, Card index) was born in Virginia. Nancy died Nov. 5, 1853. The Administrator for her estate was William Lowry with James Smith and James Lowry as surities. Among the papers is a receipt for the removal of James to Woodland Cemetery; also a receipt from Dr. Hibbard Jewett for professional services rendered the children. "Mar. 1843, to visit Rosanna in consultation with Dr. Steele; Nov. 1844, to visit son James; Oct. 1846, to visit Rosanna, William and James; Mar. 1849, to visit son David."

Mary Stoker, married Joseph Johnson before coming to Ohio. He came with a large colony of friends and relatives and their settlement was called "Johnson Station." The inscription on his tombstone reads, "Born Mar. 2, 1785, bound in Holy Matrimony Oct. 5, 1805 to M. E. Stoker, daughter of John Stoker Sr. Died Mar. 7, 1844 aged 55 yrs. 3 mo. 23 days." After the death of the father she took care of the mother and is paid by the estate for so doing. Her will (Book D, p 150, Montgomery Co. Probate records) dated Aug. 1, 1842, rec. Apr. 8, 1844, names sons Dennis Clements and Daniel; daughters, Elizabeth, Henrietta and Caroline. From this will and the stones in the Johnson Cemetery we find her eleven children.

William Johnson, d Apr. 30, 1872, age 65-7-12 (b 1807).

Margaret wife of Wm. d Apr. 26, 1842, age 31 yrs.

Hannah M. wife of Wm. d. Sept. 2, 1848, age 27 yrs.

William m Hannah Stoker, May 13, 1843.
Isaac Johnson, b Mar. 10, 1810, d. Dec. 15, 1830.

John Johnson, d Mar. 14, 1842, age 29 yrs.; wife was Nancy; no stone for her but one for Harriet and Mary, daughters of John and Nancy Johnson.

Daniel Johnson, b Aug. 14, 1814, d Nov. 13, 1884; wife Margaret, b June 6, 1808, d June 24, 1883.

Thomas Johnson —; wife Maria d July 17, 1852, age 34 yrs.

Dennis C. named in will of mother, no record.

Elizabeth, named in will of mother, no record.

Henrietta named in will of mother, m Mar. 12, 1845, John Kaufman.

Caroline named in will of mother, m Apr. 3, 1845 John T. Cathcart.

Joseph H. Johnson, b May 30, 1827, d July 10, 1827.

Jacob Stoker, perhaps the oldest son, died prior to his father and the widow Julia Ann refuses to administer (by Mar. 15, 1835 she was the wife of Lewis Whizman, according to the papers filed.) She married Lewis Wiseman June 13, 1834. The heirs of Jacob are named as—

Benjamin Kiser, for Susanna his wife; Susanna a daughter.

George R. Stoker, William Stoker, Isaac Stoker.

Carman Kiser for Mary his wife; Mary a daughter.

Peter R. Fox for Elizabeth his wife; Elizabeth a daughter.

Joshua Morgan for Lydia his wife; Lydia a daughter.

Adam Deem, guardian for Sarah and Jane Stoker, daughters.

Samuel Bernard, guardian for Charity and Betsy Stoker, daughters.

Heirs of William Stoker dec'd—

Samuel Kessler for Lucy Ann his wife; Lucy a daughter.

Jacob Stoker	} Minors for whom Jacob is guardian.
John Stoker	
Betsy Stoker	
Isaac Stoker	

MARRIAGE BONDS—WARRICK CO., IND. 1813-1818

Copied by William Barker, Sept. 24, 1924

Contributed by Vanderburgh Chapter,
Evansville, Ind.

Sample of Marriage Bond

Know all men by these present that I, Matthias Whitstone, Jr., of Warrick County, Ind., have this day made application to clerk of Warrick Co., for a license and for the true performance, thereof, I bind myself to pay unto the territory of the Governor of this Territory, five hundred dollars lawfull money of the Territory. In teste-

money, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 26th day of May 1813.

Matthias Whitstone, Sr. (Seal)
Matthias Whitstone, Jr.

(First names are those of parties; second two names are those of signers of bond.)

John McCoy to Murry Lewis; John McCoy, Nunir Leright; no date. Fountain Griffin to Polly Briggs; Fountain Griffin, Joshua Moss; Sept. 20, 1813. Edmon Blunt to Polly Williams; Edmon Blunt, Josiah Williams; Sept. 25, 1813. Samuel Marrs to Mary Casselbury; Samuel Marrs, Hugh McGary; N.C. Claypool, Wit., Oct. 5, 1813. John Weir to Cathryn Duckworth; John Weir, Geo. Duckworth; Nov. 5, 1813. Robert Jefferies to Nancy Curtis; Joshua Curtis; Dec. 15, 1813. Daniel Miller to Sally Wagon; Daniel Miller, Thos. Wagon; Dec. 26, 1813. Freedom Gay to Sarah Aken; Freedom Gay, Peter Gay; Jan. 25, 1814.

Ezekiel Dukes to Peggy Trotter; Ezekiel Dukes, Rob't. Dukes; John Claypool, Wit., Jan. 29, 1814. John New to Parthena Martin; John New, John Cummings; Hugh McGary, Wit., Feb. 2, 1814. Henry Thompson to Rebecca Holoway; Henry Thompson, Stevin Holloway; N.C. Claypool, Wit., Feb. 19, 1814. John Stevenson to Betzy Coal; perf. by Joseph McDaniel, J.P.K.C., Jan. 14, 1813. Demsey Summers to Phoebe Lamar; by pub. Joseph McDaniel, J.P.K.C., Jan. 20, 1813.

Jesse Wood to Sinthy Springston; by pub. Joseph McDaniel, J.P.K.C., N. Claypool, C.C.C.P.N.C., June 22, 1813. Joseph Anderson to Hannah Rogers; John Boone, J.P.H.C.I.T., June 3, 1814. Nicholas Jones to Lurany Allen; John Garrison Elder, Oct. 21, 1815. James Small to Polly Wilkinson; James Small (31, Dec. 1815, penalty 50 pds) by Samuel Snyder, MC., Jan. 2, 1817. Thomas Watson to Nancy Cartwright; Thomas Watson, John Glenn; Jan. 3, 1816. Reuben McCoy to Partheny Overhale; Reuben McCoy, N. Hurt; June 5, 1816, (mar. by Joseph Arnold, June 6, 1816).

Ruben Wilkerson to Nancy Dayson; Ruben Wilkerson, James Young; by Joseph Arnold, June 20, 1816. John Travis to Nancy Glenn; John Travis, M. Leright & Wm. Stephen; July 10, 1816. Thomas Garrett to Cathyn Cantwell; Thos. Garrett, Martin Stuteville; Oct. 2, 1816, (by Samuel Snyder, J.P., Oct. 31, 1816). Perm. given by parents, Jacob Garrett, Mary & Berry Cantwell. William Meeks to Priddy Han—; Wm. Meeks, Adam Young; (Mst. John Calhoun), Feb. 12, 1817. Francis Ashley to Elizabeth Hargraves; Francis Ashley, Hezekiah Hargraves; Feb. 15, 1817.

John Jukes to Hannah Barnett; John Jukes, Humphrey Barnett; Aug. 4, 1817. William Hensley to Poly Brant; Wm. Hensley, Edward Brant; Aug. 21, 1817. Benjamin Scott to wife; Benj. Scott, Jesse McAllister; Sept. 13, 1817. Thomas Davis to Sally Hedges; Thomas Davis, Daniel Frame; Oct. 20, 1817; mar. by Joseph Arnold, Oct. 21, 1817. Barney May to Polly Tribble; Barna May, Joseph May; Nov. 17, 1817, mar. by Thos. Higgins, J.P.W.C. Samuel Lowry to Martha Snyder; Samuel Lowry, Martin Stateville; Nov. 12, 1817, mar. by James Nancy, J.P., Nov. 30, 1817. John Vickers to Hannah Barnett; mar. by Joseph Arnold, Aug. 7, 1817. Jacob

Garret to Rachel Abshear; mar. by Samuel Snyder, J.P., July 3, 1817. Daniel Rhoades to Mary Kimberly; mar. by Joseph Arnold, June 27, 1816. Henry Rhoades to Mary Lightner; by Joseph Arnold, June 27, 1816. John Gardener to Ally Overale; by Joseph Arnold, July 4, 1816. Mason Howell to Ellenor Rogers; by Samuel Snyder, J.P., Oct. 10, 1816. Wm. Fortenberry to Rody Williams; by Wm. Campbell, J.P., Sept. 10, 1818. James Evans to Sally Garrett; by Joseph Arnold, Aug. 18, 1818. Noah Hanaran to Rebecca House; by Thos. Everton, J.P., Dec. 20, 1818. Rowland Hughes to Betzy McAllister; Rowland Hughes, Jesse McAllister; April 7, 1814.

Noah Wheat to Sallie Haynes; Noah Wheat, Wm. Browne; May 27, 1814. Wm. Worthington to Fibe Larrane; Wm. Worthington, Elias Wheat; by Wm. G. Buckner, June 22, 1814. Levi Warren to Sally Redmon; Levi Warren, Samuel Sourel; July 9, 1814. Thomas McGlaughlin to Betzy Lawrence; Thos. McGlaughlin, Henry McGlaughlin; July 4, 1814. Samuel Critchfield to Polly Stevenson; Samuel Critchfield, Wm. Stone; Oct. 4, 1814. James Nobel to Carmild A. Akins; James Noble, Jacob Severs, Nathaniel Woodruff; Dec. 21, 1814. Wm. Hargrave to Lettis Campbell; Wm. Hargrave, Thos. Campbell; by N.G. Buckler, Clk., June (or Jan.) 31, 1815. Samuel Gardiner to Sally Ninerger (or Wivergin); Samuel Gardner, John Gardner; April 5, 1815. Jesse Gay to Ann Sprinkle; Jesse Gay, Bailey English; N.G. Buckler, Clk., May 29, 1815. Jacob Severs to Patty Pattant; Jacob Seever, Daniel Rhoades; N.G. Buckler, Clk., July 21, 1815.

James Roberson to Betsey Duks; James Roberson, John Neel, July 31, 1815. Thos. Posey, Gov., mar. by Hugh McGary, J.P., Aug. 3, 1815. Geo. Linksmiller to Fibe Griffin; Geo. Linksmiller, Jos. Fremway; N.C. Buckler, Wit., Aug. 15, 1815. John Youngblood to Ann Musgrove; John W. Youngblood, Thos. Baker; Sept. 20, 1815. Michael P. Logate to Sally McCray; Michael P. Logate, Andrew McCray; Oct. 29, 1815. Jacob Ring to Amy Skeil; Jacob Ring, M. Lebright; Nov. 23, 1815. John Garret to Polly Noble; John Garret, Daniel Noble; Dec. 15, 1815. Martin Naddle to Polly Lamar; mar. by Hugh McGary, March 12, 1816. John Wood to Sary Dutton; mar. by Samuel Snyder, J.P., Oct. 18, 1816. Samuel N. Faddin to Peggy Forsythe; mar. by Thos. Higgins, J.P.W.C., Thos. 25th, Cert. July 26, 1816. Joseph McDonete to Nelly Bradley; Samuel Aiken, J.P., Sept. 13, 1816. Spencer Nanney to Martha Haral; Samuel Snyder, J.P.W.C., May 22, 1816. John Critchfield to Sally Anderson; Thos. Higgins, J.P.W.C., July 7, 1816. Silas Garret to Sinthy Wilkinson; Samuel Snyder, J.P.W.C., June 19, 1817. Benjamin Scott to Mariah Saiserhaver (?); mar. by Joseph Arnold, Sept. 17, 1817.

Jonathan Penrod to Elizabeth Hurst; John Dover, Jonathan Penrod; mar. by Daniel Aiken, J.P., Feb. 11, 1818. Samuel Hull to Betsy; Samuel Hull, Eliphalet Luddington; Feb. 23, 1818, mar. by Joseph Arnold, J.P., Feb. 26, 1818. Abner Luce to Jane Rogers; Abner Luce, Thos. Everton; March 2, 1818, mar. by James Nanney, J.P., March 5, 1818.

Posey Overall to Betzy House; Posey Overall, Jacob Kyle, Joseph S. Pear; March 21, 1818. Thomas Smith to Polly Lawrence; mar. by Wm. Campbell, Feb. 10, 1819. Peter Bruner to Jane Lillard; mar. by Elder Garrison, Dec. 8, 1818. Ebenezer L. Bacon to Rachel Elpheson (?); mar. by Thos. Everton, J.P., Nov. 3, 1818. Andrew Young to Lulia Robards; mar. by Thos. Everton, J.P., Dec. 23, 1818. Samuel Broshears to Elizabeth Adkins; mar. by Joseph Arnold, Aug. 16, 1818. Geo. Polk to Amy Briant; mar. by Joseph Arnold, March 22, 1818. Henry Haynie to Sally Lawrance; mar. by Isham West, Sept. 17, 1818.

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RECORDS FROM BIBLE WHICH BELONGED TO THE LATE BERTHA E. CLAUSON JAQUES (MRS. W. K.) OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Submitted by Osee Johnson Knouf (Mrs. Ralph J.) of LaGrange, Illinois.

Fly leaf says:

The Cottage Bible and Family Expositor; containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with Practical Expositions and Explanatory Notes by Thomas Williams. Complete in Two Volumes.—Vol. II. Hartford; D.F. Robinson and H.F. Sumner, 1834

FAMILY RECORD (Page 997)

Marriages:

Charles Wilde & Joannah Stetson Ap 17, 1828
C. L. Wilde & Elisabeth Cox, Covington, O. July 21, 1852

F. M. Wilde and Mary A. Mowaer ? (or Mowaery) April 17, 1860

J. W. Clausen and C. A. Wilde Jany. 23rd 186? (Not legible. May be 1, 5 or 2—but other Bible says 1862.)

Births: (Page 998)

Charles Lorin Wilde April 19, 1830

Frederick Martin Wilde July 21, 1837

Charlotte Ann Wilde Decm. 5, 1844

Frederick M. Wilde Ordained to the Gospel Ministry in Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Sept 16, 1859.

Stetson Family records (Page 999)

Wm Stetson b. March 27, 1733 & died Sept. 11, 1823

Roda Stetson March 2, 1775 & died May 14, 1859

Their Children

Rhoda (or Rhodd—last two letters are much alike) July 3, 1800

Hannah Decm. 2, 1801

William Feb. 17, 1804 & died Apr 2, 1804

Joannah May 17, 1806 (In pencil: Wife of C Wilde)

Roxana Aug. 2, 1808

William June 5, 1811

Elisha Nov. 27, 1814

Grandfather & Grandmother Stetson

Gideon Stetson July 17, 1745 & died Oct. 27, 1808

Hannah Decm. 10, 1752 & died Sept. 30, 1823

Their Children

Will March 27, 1773
 Zeba June 15, 1775
 Hannah Dem 14, 1778
 James Oct. 15, 1780
 Abel May 22, 1783
 Royal July 11, 1785
 Polly Sept 1789 & died Sept 9, 1822
 Susannah Sept 1794
 Elish Sept 6, 1791 & died Jan'y 21, 1808

DEATHS: Vol. II, (Page 1000)

Charlotte Ann Howard July 30th 1840—Randolph, Mass.
 Lemuel Wild February 7, 1834 Cincinnati, Ohio
 Jonathan Wild January 28, 1843 died at Hyattsville, Ohio
 Relief wife of J Wilde July 3, 1843 Hyattsville, Ohio
 Joshua Wild July 11, 1854 West Randolph, Mass. aged 79.
 Susan Sargeant Jun 4, 1855, Randolph, Mass. aged 51.
 F. M. Wilde died Oct. 11, 1860, was ordained Sept. 17, 1859 and was pastor of the Baptist Church Newtown, Hamilton Co. O.
 Joanna Wife of Charles Wilde Janu. 21, 1875, aged 68 at Covington.

Fly leaf says:

THE HOLY BIBLE
 Containing Old and New Testaments together with the Apocrypha:
 Published by John B. Perry, 534 Markey St.
 Philadelphia 1858

Marriages:

J. W. Clauson and Charlotte A. Wilde were united in the Holy bonds of Matrimony Thursday Jan'y. 23, 1862 Covington, Ohio
 F. M. Wilde and Mary A. Mourer April 17th 1860
 Charles Lorin Wilde and Elizabeth Cox July 21st 1852
 Bertha E. Clauson and Dr. William K. Jaques, Thanksgiving, Thursday, November 28th, 1889. Married in Oak Park, Illinois by Rev. Augusta Chapin.

Births:

Chas. Wilde born in Randolph, Mass. June 12th 1806
 Joanna Stetson Wilde born in Randolph, Mass. May 17th 1806
 Charles Loren Wilde born in Randolph, Mass. April 19th, 1830
 Frederick Martin Wilde born in Randolph, Mass. July 21st 1837
 Charlotte Ann Wilde born in Dayton, Ohio December 4, 1844.
 John William Clauson born Sidney, Ohio June 15th 1840.
 Bertha Evelyn Clauson born in Covington, Ohio, October 24, 1863.

Deaths:

Joanna Stetson Wilde, wife of Chas. Wilde, died January 21st 1875, in Covington, Ohio. Buried in Covington, Ohio.
 Chas. Wilde, died January 4th, 1885 in Indianapolis, Ind., buried in Covington, Ohio.

Lotta A. Clauson, died May 8, 1889 at Oak Park, Illinois, aged 44 yrs. 5 mo. 3 das. Buried in Covington, Ohio, May 10, 1891.

John William Clauson died May 27th 1887, in Sidney, Ohio, aged 47 years, 11 months. Buried in Sidney, Ohio.

Charles Loren Wilde son of Charles & Joanna died December 28, 1891 at Soldiers Home in Sandusky, Ohio. Buried in Covington, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1891. Aged 51 yrs. 8 mo. 9 da.

◆ ◆ ◆

Queries

Burtch/Burch - Scott - Murray - Pursley—Wt. inf. of desc. of Benjamin Burtch/Burch of Vt. Have Rev. record. Need complete list of his children. Or proof or pars. of Gideon Burtch, b. Mar. 11, 1769, d. Nov. 15, 1815, mar. Oct. 30, 1788, Elcy Young, b. Sept. 28, 1768, d. Aug. 29, 1859. Also want her ancestry.

Want inf. Thomas Scott, b. about 1765, color-bearer in Washington's Army. Was at the Yorktown surr. Lived in Louisa Co., Va. before going to Ky. in 1799. Need his serv. rec., pars. names, also his wife's name and her anc.

Want inf. on — Murray who mar. Priscilla Carr (Dau. of John Carr who wrote "Early Times in Middle Tennessee"). Was he son of Capt. Thomas Murray? What was his first name, name of pars. and any poss. data.

Was Richard Franklin, Sr. in Rev. and who were his pars? He mar. Mary Thompson, dau. of Roger. Was Roger the son or grson of John? Was this Roger in Rev?

Want names of pars. of David Pursley, b. 1768, d. Apr. 2, 1842; 1st wife was Elizabeth Ferguson, 2nd wife, Elizabeth Oglesby.—Mrs. Malcolm O. Box, 1108 Exchange St., Union City, Tenn.

Morehouse—Want inf. on Samuel Morehouse b. 1742, d. 1779 and Susanna Ogden Morehouse b. 1747, d. 1819, both bur. in First Presby-Church Cem., Elizabeth, N. J.—Mrs. Richard M. Hartzler, 4208 E. 63rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

Standley-Smith—Want to Corr. with any Standley who stems from Del. Also any desc. of Capt. Henry Smith of Va., Md. and Del. Also any one who has access to "Allied Families of Del." or Torrence and Allied Families.—Effie M. Biggs, Seiling, Okla.

Cade - Patton - Robins - Lowe - Chenoworth-Speer—Want inf. Robert Cade, father of Richardson Cade, Sr. of Sussex Co., Del. who d. 1794. Pars. of Pricilla Dorman, wife of Richardson Cade, Sr. Pars. of Thomas Patton, b. 1784, nr. Wheatland, Lancaster Co., Pa. mar. Nancy Hendry, d. Fountain Co., Ind. 1858. Had one bro. David Patton and one sister, Margaret. Pars. of William Robins and Elizabeth Gray. William b. Sussex Co., Del., 1746 d. 1819 mar. Elizabeth Gray 1767, b. Sussex Co., Del. 1746, d. 1800. They had 10 ch: Sarah mar. Richardson Cade, Jr.

Pars. of Elijah Lowe, native of Md. b. 1786 d. 1857 in Vermilion Co., Ind. mar. Rachel Chenoworth/Chenoweth, b. Ohio 1792 d. 1873. Had 8 ch. Ruth P. Lowe mar. Henry Cade, Vermilion Co., Ind. Want names of Rachael's pars.

Pars. of Jane Speer mar. Archibald Fleming. He was at Cockranville, Pa. during Rev. Also

want pars. of Archibald Fleming, he is supp. to have come from Co. of Antrim, Ireland.

Pars. of Samuel Campbell who was in Pa. mar. Jane Fleming 1797, d. Fountain Co., Ind. 1846. Had 6 ch., Martha Speer Campbell mar. William Cade in Pickaway Co. 1823.—Miss Ruth Cade, 714 W. Michigan Ave., Urbana, Ill.

Pope-Powell—Want inf. on Rev. Serv. rec. of William Pope, his will prob. Aug. 1818, Wake Co., N. C. names 6 daus. and 4 sons; Dau. Polly Pope b. 1773 N. C. d. 1831 Ala. mar. Henry Powell 1792, who was b. 1767 N. C. d. 1840 Ala.—Mrs. Emma Gay Edwards, Marion, Ala.

Wentworth - Hodgkins - Ostrander—Want name of wife of Elder William Wentworth, also maiden name of wife of their son, Ephraim.

Want inf. on pars. of John Hodgkins, mar. Margaret Ostrander and liv. at Carthage, N. Y. in 1818. Also name of her pars.—was her mother Eunice Goodsell?—Mrs. Frederick Davis, 575 City View Blvd., Springfield, Ore.

Norman - Hamilton - Wilson - Pibrone—Want inf. on pars. and G.pars. of William Norman, b. 1800, prob. Mont. Co., Ala. or poss. Ga. Bros. James and George who migrated to Mo. and Texas. William to Ark. in 1856. May have other bros. and sisters.

Want inf. on M. Martha Hamilton of Ala., father prob. Wm. Norman, who enlisted for 2 yrs. as priv. 1776 in Capt. George Stubblefield Co. Col. Geo. Parker was wounded in Battle of Brandywine, 1777, while serv. in Gen. Geo. Weedon's Va. Brigade. Was b. in Faquier Co., Va. d. Lincoln Co., Ga.

Want pars. of Willis Wilson b. March 1789, d. Aug. 1886, mar. abt. 1811 Nancy Pibrone. First ch. Maria.—Mrs. T. F. Hale, Oakwood, Texas.

Benton—Want inf. on Joseph Benton b. June 5, 1818 d. Apr. 15, 1890, Columbus, Miss. mar. Mary Emily Newell, b. Mar. 4, 1828, d. Nov. 18, 1899, Columbus, Miss. They were maternal gdpars. of my husband, Joseph Benton Love, he was reared by them as both his pars. d. before he was 2 yrs. old. Their family bible was destroyed in fire when home burned. Would like place of their birth, also marriage and date of same. He was in the Confederate Army, and gd.mo. drew a pension after his death. Lived near Pleasant Ridge, Green Co., Ala. at time of the war. Any inf. will be appreciated for benefit of our two grgdus.—Fannie Lang Love, PO Box 448, Columbus, Miss.

Elliott-Lawrence—Want names of 1st wife and pars. of Amos Elliott, 1790, Edgefield Dist., S. C. Moved to Ala. about 1810 where he mar. Nancy Hale. Ch. by 1st wife: Willis, mar. Patsy Carter of Jamestown, Va.; William, mar. Mary Hale in Ala.; (Willis and William were both in War of 1812); Charles, Allen, Amos, Jr.; Polly Haney and Jenny Rodgers. Unable to find proof of Rev. service of Amos. Family con. with Hale, Lindsay, Nelson, Carter.

Want names and places of birth of wife (Mary Jane) and pars. of John Lawrence of Va. who was early pioneer of Tenn. Estate div. in 1837 Rutherford Co., Tenn. Ch: William, mar. Judith Edwards; John, mar. Margaret Henderson; James, mar. Elizabeth McGill; Joseph; Martha, mar. Roger Snell; Sarah, mar. Anthony North; Nancy, mar. Kellough; Margaret C. mar. Jas. McGill; and Elizabeth.—Miss Margaret Wheeler, 2018 North Travis St., Sherman, Texas.

Hawkins—Want dates of birth and mar. and name of wife of Alexander Smith Hen(d)ley Hawkins, son of Thomas and Catherine Hawkins. Took Oath of Fidelity, Charles Co., Md. 1788. Moved to Harrison Co., Ky. between 1790-1800. (Census-Rec.) Have will naming ch. and sec. wife. Also same inf. for son, Thomas, child of 1st wife. Have Thomas' will naming ch. and 2nd wife. Data needed to complete paper for Junior applicant.—Mrs. Walter Marion Flood, Box 265, Auburn, Calif.

Rowe—Want inf. on pars. of Neptha Rowe b. in S. C. 1796, d. 1857, mar. Sara Robertson b. in Va. 1807, d. S. C. 1858. Their ch: Ervin, mar. Jephtha Bowers; Nancy, mar. John Robertson Snow; Sara, mar. Michael Bennett; Pernelia; Malinda; Caroline and William.

Want names of ch. of Capt. Henry Rowe of S. C. who ser. in Rev. War, St. Mark's Parish. Where is his will rec.? Whom did he mar. and when?—Mrs. R. D. Dobson, Box 504, Greer, S. C.

Walker-Inman-Ryon—When & where did Sarah Walker mar. 1st: Elijah Inman (1746-1778), he was killed in Wy. massacre July 1778. She recd his estate at Westmoreland June 23, 1779. Who were her pars. & where did they live? She mar. 2nd. John Ryon (1748-1832). He was Rev. sold. lived in Wy. Valley, Pa. (He was prev. mar. to Sarah Goodale of L. I. she d. of smallpox). Sarah Walker and John Ryon had three ch: John, Jr. b. 1787, he later lived and d. in Tioga Co., Pa. 1859; James b. 1799 d. 1872, he went to Ill. about 1838 and d. there. A dau. Betsy, d. young.

Also want inf. on pars. of John Ryon, Sr. b. on Atlantic Ocean while pars. were enroute to N. Y. His father, Sir Anthony Ryon of Ireland d. soon after arriving in America.—Mrs. Carl E. (Ruth C.) Huggans, 411 Roberts Way, Aberdeen, Md.

Wood-Stanley-Powell—Want inf. on Stanley-Wood families who lived in Patrick Co., Va. Wood family lived in Halifax, Jeremiah Wood (d. Nov. 17, 1847 aged 55 yrs. 5 mo.) mar. Elizabeth Stanley/Standley, Mar. 18, 1813 in Halifax, Va. They are bur. in Blue Spring Cem. Elizabeth b. Dec. 20, 1795 moved to Jackson Co., Mo. 1831 d. Apr. 3, 1884. Her father was John Stanley, and his father was William Stanley, Sr.; William, Sr. and his sons, William, Jr. and John, took the oath of Allegiance in Henry Co., Va. Elizabeth had two sisters (Rachel, mar. — Hall and Catharine (Kitty, mar. — Mundy) and one bro. Robert D. mar. a France. Her mother's name was Elizabeth also.

Want inf. on Adams-Powell line. Mary Powell (Polly) was dau. of Capt. Joseph Powell of the Rev. who is buried in Jackson Co., Mo. and his 3rd wife, Hannah Jusan or Jewson or Jensen, also buried in Jackson Co., Mo. He served from Pa. Later moved to Claiborne Co., Tenn. then to Jackson Co., Mo. Stephen Adams and Mary Powell prob. mar. in Claiborne Co. where they were b. and later moved to Jackson Co., Mo. Their oldest ch. Ann Adams, was my grmo. who mar. Rev. Edward Wood and lived in Independence, Mo.—Mrs. Charlton McGaughey, 2315 Park, Greenville, Texas.

Short-Hale—Want names of pars., bros. and sisters of my gtr. father, Reuben Bennett Short, b. 1813, Lexington, Ky. mar. Narcissa Hale, b.

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Aug. 24, 1820, Davidson Co., Tenn. His father was b. in Ga. and his mother in S. C. late 1700. Want to corr. with anyone desc. from Short of Ga. or Ky. and Hale of Tenn.—Bessie Short Bryant, 6228 Bertha St., Los Angeles 42, Calif.

Willis-Plummer-Wood—John Willis (1719-1766) mar. 1743 Mildred Smith (1719-1768) Home "Beddingfield Hall," Brunswick Co., Va. Their son, John, mar. Mary Hayes Plummer, dau. of William and Mary Hayes Plummer of Gloucester Co., Va. Want date and place of this marriage. Their son, Austin (Augustine), mar. Sally Wood of Randolph Co., N. C. 1802. Want proof that Augustine was son of John and Mary Willis and any other inf. concerning this family—Maud Potter, Weaverville, N. C.

Johnston/Johnstone—Want inf. of ancs. of David Johnston, d. 1796, Frederick Co., Va. wife, Margaret Kyle, who desc. from the Kyle family of Lancaster, Pa. He had 7 ch. aged one year to eighteen at time of his death. His sister mar. John Washington who was coz. of George Washington. They located near Paris, Ky. and d. there. David bought small piece of land in 1783 joining large plantation owned by Quaker Lewis Neal. His ancs. came from Scotland and name was originally Johnstone. Appreciate any inf. on this family.—Robert L. Johnston, Aurora, Ind.

Thompson - Howell - Horne - Mallory - Allen—Want inf. on Isaac Thompson and wife, Mindwell —? Madison, Madison Co., N. Y. Had 3 children but only know one son, John, b. Madison, N. Y. Mar. 15, 1806, mar. Aug. 27, 1827 Pamela Howell, b. Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y. Dec. 21, 1806, dau. of Jacob and Betsey Howell of Franklin, N. Y. John and Pamela had son, Clarke, b. Nov. 28, 1828, Tompkins, Del. Co., N. Y. d. Dec. 2, 1862, Del. Co., N. Y., mar. Aug. 14, 1856, Sarah Horne at Rockford, Wimebago Co., Ill. She was b. Oct. 1, 1840, dau. of Robert and Adeline (Mallory) Horne of Viana, Onedia Co., N. Y. d. Sept. 20, 1917. Ch. Charles Henry, Betsey Pamela, William, Dr. John Robert, Addie Belle and Casey Horne.

Want data on Alexander Horne, b. about 1768, d. Oct. 24, 1856, wife, Catherine —? b. about 1769, d. Nov. 23, 1854. They had son, Robert, b. Sept. 19, 1808, d. Dec. 28, 1865, mar. Jan. 3, 1833, Adeline Mallory b. Oct. 28, 1813, d. Feb. 4, 1894; lived Viana, Onedia Co., N. Y. (Adeline, dau. of John G. Mallory and wife, Eveline Allen) ch: John A. mar. Mary Cooper; Wilson—Darlisha mar. James Abshire, son of Farley Abshire. Sarah b. Oct. 1, 1840, mar. Clark Thompson (son of John 2-Isaac 1) at Rockford, Ill. Is there Rev. War serv. on any of these people?—Mrs. E. J. Kling, Butler, Mo.

Bateman - McCrary - Harris - Wellons - Collier - Hunt - Freeman - Herring - Powell - Edwards-Frazier-Bivins-Wall—Want names of pars. of Bryant Bateman, b. July 5, 1787, d. May 11, 1845, Houston Co., Ga., mar. Baldwin Co., Ga. Jan. 21, 1808, Charity McCrary b. Feb. 6, 1791, d. Aug. 5, 1880, dau. Bartley/Bartlett McCrary and wife —?

Want names of pars. of both Simon Harris b. Va. about 1795, d. Houston Co., Ga. 1855, and his wife, Mary Wellons, b. about 1795 in Ga. Living in Houston Co., Ga. 1860; Ch: William R., Thomas J., Joseph Washington and Sarah Jane Collier.

Want names of pars. of Judge William Lucius Hunt b. about 1812 prob. in S. C. d. Oglethorpe, Macon Co., Ga. May 19, 1872, mar. Crawford Co., Ga. Oct. 17, 1838, Marthence Bateman, b. Aug. 17, 1818, d. Jan. 18, 1877. Dau., Mary Jane, mar. Joseph W. Harris.

Want inf. on William Freeman, d. 1817 Jasper Co., Ga. mar. Mary Lane Aug. 6, 1794, Oglethorpe Co., Ga. Ch: Josiah; Cynthia; Sarah mar. Arthur Herring; Elizabeth and William, Jr.

Want names of pars. of both William (R?) Powell, b. N. C. July 20, 1778, d. Marion Co., Ga. 1852, mar. Nancy (Rice Edwards?), b. Va. Aug. 15, 1780-85, d. Marion Co., Ga. Ch: James L.; Emeline mar. Daniel Frasier; Thomas; John E.; William, Jr.; Eliza mar. Wall; Winifred mar. Bivins, etc.—Mrs. C. A. Harris, 2745 Foley Dr., Columbus, Ga.

Carter-Nelson—Want inf. on pars. of Anne Carter who mar. Capt. John Nelson of Mecklenburg Co., Va. about 1780, lived at Oak Hill, Mecklenburg Co., Va. Also was Martha Lewis Walker who mar. Wm. Nelson (son of Capt. John) a desc. of Meriwether Lewis, 1774-1809, of Lewis & Clark Expedition? Will apprec. any inf.—Mrs. William C. (Marguerite Taylor) O'Neil, 925 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 9, N. Y.

Harris-Cook—Wd. app. add. inf. of any kind re. one Elijah Harris who died, very aged, almost totally blind and deaf, at Princeton, Ill., 1890. He outlived wife and ch. Thought to have lived at one time at Elmira, N. Y. also at either Cleveland, Ohio, or Columbus, before coming to Ill. in 1855. Rep. jeweler, Baptist. Spoke of Jefferson Co., N. Y., and of running a mill there with a brother who was thought to have gone to Wisc., perhaps Baraboo. He m. (place and date unkn.) Lydia Ann Cook, who was b. 1813 in Smithville, Jeff. Co., N. Y. Grave has no headstone because at time of death no inf. was known except his name.

Wd. app. inf. re. par. pl. of birth of Job Cook, born Apr. 7, 1777, who m. as his sec. wf., Lydia —, b. Jul. 11, 1782. Following inf. copied from old Cook-fam. Bible, now lost, by my Gt.-Grandmother, in 1851: Samuel 4/15/1798, Polly 9/8/59. By sec. wf. Lydia —, Sally 10/8/1804, Jane 6/8/06, Hiram 9/26/09, Warren 6/20/1811, Lydia Ann 4/13/1813, Smithville, Jeff. Co., N. Y. Almira 12/25/1814, Martha Adeline 12/21/1818, Clarissa Jennet 12/20/21. Deaths: Lydia Cook d. 4/12/1844. Job Cook d. 10/2/1846. Almira Cook Hurlburt d. 10/15/1851. Samuel Cook d. 12/21/1851. I have old coin silver tablespoon mono. M.A.E. for Martha Adeline Ellis. Watsons, Salisburys and Warfields thought to be related—Mrs. George MacDonald, Rte. 2, Box 221, Belton, S. C.

Shewey/Shuey - Smith - Ross - Gordon - Jemason-Vanhook-Bonnett—Want inf. on Peter Shuey (d. 1804) and wife, Magdaline, Berks and York Co., Pa.; Robert R. Smith who mar. Nancy Ross 1812 in Gerrard Co., Ky.; Ambrose Ross (Rev. war Vet.) who mar. Elizabeth Gordon in Lincoln Co., Ky. 1786; Samuel Gordon, father of Elizabeth Gordon; Mary or Polly Jemason who mar. James Long in Mont. Co., Ohio, 1825; Thos. and Nancy Redding Vanhook who came from Ohio in 1826 to Fountain Co., Ind.; Abraham Bonnett and wife, Matilda, who came to Ver. Co.,

(Continued on page 928)

Here and There

Eldon B. Tucker, Jr., M.D., of Morgantown, West Virginia, calls our attention to a movement by the S. A. R. to improve obituaries published in the newspapers of that state. He hopes that D. A. R. members in West Virginia will contact their local papers—and undertakers—so that more complete obituaries will be published. He suggests giving the exact date of the death, giving the town or specific location, whole names and not nicknames, date and place of marriage if known, occupations, political offices held, affiliations, and if of foreign birth something about his origin, the names of all children, not just those who are living.

John Wade Keys Chapter of Athens, Ala., boasts of six sisters as members—The Rogers family consisting of Miss Bonnie E. Rogers of Athens, Mrs. Holland E. Cox (Reba) of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. I. B. Krentzman (Juanita) of Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Samuel W. McCart (Hazel) of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Buford Thompson (Christine) of Athens. Their brother, George, also of Athens, is an S. A. R.

The **John Strong Mansion** in Addison, Vt., in which five generations of the Strong family were born, will be repaired with the proceeds of an auction which was held at the mansion in July by the Vermont Daughters. About 400 people were in attendance and \$800 was cleared. One chapter contributed a quilt with the flowers of the 48 states each in a separate square. The mansion is under the supervision of the state vice regent, Miss Erminie Pollard with Miss Amy L. Perkins, state curator in charge of the contents of the mansion.

Alamo Chapter of San Antonio, Texas, dedicated a tree and plaque in August. The tree was a large Spanish Oak and is in Travis Park in downtown San Antonio. The plaque is to remind visitors that conservation of this country's natural resources is a D. A. R. objective.

The **Nebraska D. A. R.** has a Genealogical Library available to members right in their homes! Originally a gift from Lue R. Spencer, a former registrar general, the library is owned, maintained and man-

aged by Nebraska Daughters. Each chapter regent has a catalogue of the books and material in the library. Any member may consult this catalogue and supplements and then apply to the State Librarian for material. One to four books may be borrowed at a time and may be kept a month. Those living near Kearney may use the library itself which is in the basement of the Public Library.

The **Fort Antes Chapter** of Kingston, Pa., on July 4 under the aged elm limbs of Tiadaghton heard a speaker say that the ravages of age would soon claim this historic tree. This was the 180th anniversary of the signing of the Fair Play men's treaty and the Declaration of Independence. On that day 32 Scotch Irish settlers met under the elm and drew up their own declaration to be free of England. Afraid to trust the message to any one person, the Fair Play men dispatched three couriers to take copies to Philadelphia, Hamilton, Hughes and McElroy. Only McElroy delivered the treaty safely and as an anticlimax to his trip, he found the Philadelphians in such jubilation over the new national Declaration of Independence that no one was interested in the Fair Play men's document.

Michigan Daughters in their September Newsletter had an outline of work for this coming year—Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, State Regent, announced the approaching regional meetings and each officer and chairman outlined their plans. Michigan offers to pay the application fee for prospective members in chapters with membership under 35. This help applies to the organizing of a new chapter and again they are giving a prize of \$25 for the chapter having the largest percent gain in NEW members.

New Jersey Daughters have a project to purchase American flags for the new classroom building at Hillside School for Boys in Marlboro, Massachusetts. There will be four flags for the classrooms, one for the dining hall, one for the office and one for the flag staff on the grounds. This is sponsored by the Flag of the United States of America Committee. (N. J. Bulletin.)

(Continued on page 931)

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The article on **Sibley House** was written by Mrs. Kenneth J. Botham when she was State Press Chairman. We found it in our files and Mrs. George H. Braddock, present Press Chairman, supplied the pictures. For members touring this region, notice that there is a tea room on the premises. Include it in your itinerary next year.

Kitty Parsons is an artist and writer, a resident of New York City but summers at Rockport, Mass. She is not a member of the D. A. R. but is eligible. Her husband is Richard H. Recchia, a sculptor.

Mrs. Thomas McConnell is the retiring State Chaplain of Massachusetts and is now National Vice Chairman of Community Services Committee, Northern Division. We published this account to alert members in other states.

Paul Duane Prestwood's mother and wife are both members of the D. A. R. and this article was submitted by the Ann Poage Chapter of Houston, Texas.

Maude Gallman Brown (Mrs. Roland) is a member of Fort Miro Chapter, Monroe, Louisiana and associate member of Manchac Chapter, Baton Rouge and has written professionally for many magazines. Her Revolutionary ancestor was a prisoner on a ship for eleven months.

Major General W. O. Senter commands Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma and this article is contributed by Mrs. Virgil Brown. This is a portion of an address he gave to the Oklahoma City Chapter D.A.R. on June 14 of this year.

Skaidrite Ranne was born in Latvia and was a refugee from Europe and was elected by North High School, Des Moines, Iowa, as their outstanding citizen. The Abigail Adams Chapter of Des Moines, Mrs. L. G. Harter, regent, sent us her article.

Mary M. Ladd, the author of "What Price Freedom" was 14 years old and comes from Saco, Maine. She was the guest at the Maine State Spring Conference last year. The Rebecca Emery Chapter of Biddeford, Maine, contributed it.

Anna C. Pabst who contributed the Revolutionary War Records published in this

issue has been a member of our Society only two years. She is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and of the graduate schools of Columbia and Ohio State Universities. She has been teaching for 27 years in high schools and college in Ohio and has had other genealogical material printed in this magazine.

Captain Alexander J. Petit, author of "Inscription," served in the Spanish-American War, World War 1 and World War 2. His wife is Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Petit, Regent of Suwannee Chapter, Miami, Florida.

What Price Freedom?

(Continued from page 892)

price, we must never let its light be dimmed.

This speech (taken from four articles) was written by Mary M. Ladd, age 14, an 8th grade pupil of the C. K. Burns School in Saco, Maine, as part of the Sweetser Annual Prize Speaking Contest.

Please send me one copy OUR FAMILY TREE genealogical record book, blue cover, same as the one at the National D. A. R. Library in Washington. I am delighted to be able to obtain this book, it is just what I have been looking for, for years.

Like this Oklahoma lady, you too, may be looking for just such a book. May we send you an illustrated circular and tell you how your chapter treasury may obtain commissions on orders, as others are doing.

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SEASON 1956-1957

1956

SEPTEMBER

- 6—Board of Education
- 25—Victor Borge
- 26—Victor Borge

OCTOBER

- 7—Berlin Philharmonic
- 11—Berlin Philharmonic
- 13—Little Gaelic Singers
- 14—Yugoslav State Company
- 14—Yugoslav State Company
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—Carabinieri Band of Rome
- 21—National Swedish Chorus
- 26—Barber Shop Quartets
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—Christian Science
- 30—National Symphony Orchestra
- 31—National Symphony Orchestra

NOVEMBER

- 3—Girl Scouts of America
- 4—Vienna Orchestra
- 5—Vienna Orchestra
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra
- 13—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 14—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra
- 16—National Geographic
- 16—National Geographic
- 18—Casadesus
- 18—Methodist Hymn Sing
- 21—National Symphony Orchestra
- 23—National Geographic
- 23—National Geographic
- 26—Super Attractions
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra
- 30—National Geographic
- 30—National Geographic

DECEMBER

- 1—Messiah
- 2—Messiah
- 7—National Geographic
- 7—National Geographic
- 8—Mantovani & Orchestra
- 9—Vienna Choir Boys
- 10—National Lutheran Chorus
- 13—Boston Orchestra
- 14—National Geographic
- 14—National Geographic
- 18—National Symphony Orchestra
- 19—National Symphony Orchestra
- 20—Telephone Co. Xmas Party
- 29—National Symphony Orchestra

1957

JANUARY

- 1—National Symphony Orchestra
- 2—National Symphony Orchestra
- 4—National Geographic
- 4—National Geographic
- 6—Boston "Pops" Orchestra
- 8—National Symphony Orchestra
- 9—National Symphony Orchestra
- 11—National Geographic
- 11—National Geographic
- 12—Ballets Basques de Biarritz
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—National Geographic
- 18—National Geographic
- 19—National Symphony Orchestra
- 20—Leontyne Price
- 22—National Symphony Orchestra
- 23—National Symphony Orchestra
- 24—Protestants & Other Americans United
- 25—National Geographic
- 25—National Geographic

- 27—Isaac Stern
- 29—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 30—National Symphony Orchestra
- 30—Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church

FEBRUARY

- 1—National Geographic
- 1—National Geographic
- 3—Three-Piano Concertos
- 5—National Symphony Orchestra
- 6—Jose Greco
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra
- 7—Boston Orchestra
- 8—National Geographic
- 8—National Geographic
- 9—Don Cossack
- 10—Christian Science
- 11—National Opera
- 12—National Symphony Orchestra
- 13—Little Singers of Paris
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra
- 14—Little Singers of Paris
- 14—Little Singers of Paris
- 15—National Geographic
- 15—National Geographic
- 17—Rudolf Serkin
- 18—Concordia Choir
- 19—National Symphony Orchestra
- 20—National Symphony Orchestra
- 22—National Geographic
- 22—National Geographic
- 24—Vienna Academy Choir
- 26—National Symphony Orchestra
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra

MARCH

- 1—National Geographic
- 1—National Geographic
- 2—National Symphony Orchestra
- 3—Patrick Hayes
- 5—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 6—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 8—National Geographic
- 8—National Geographic
- 10—Singing Boys of Norway
- 15—National Geographic
- 15—National Geographic
- 19—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 22—National Geographic
- 22—National Geographic
- 23—Barber Shop Quartets
- 24—Gieseking
- 26—National Symphony Orchestra
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 29—National Geographic
- 29—National Geographic

APRIL

- 1—National Symphony Orchestra
- 2—National Symphony Orchestra
- 3—National Symphony Orchestra
- 5—National Geographic
- 5—National Geographic
- 7—Roberta Peters
- 9—National Symphony Orchestra
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra
- 15-19—DAR Congress
- 21—Foundry Methodist Church
- 28—Patrick Hayes
- 29—Chamber of Commerce

MAY

- 1—Chamber of Commerce
- 5—Congress of Otolaryngology
- 7—Congress of Otolaryngology
- 17—Architects Institute
- 19—American Red Cross
- 20—American Red Cross
- 21—American Red Cross
- 22—American Red Cross

JUNE

- 2—Howard University
- 5—George Washington University
- 7—Howard University

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Historic Alexandria offers a four-day Holiday week-end of pleasure, education and fun for the antique lover and tourist, November 9, 10, 11 and 12, which includes Veteran's Day (formerly Armistice Day).

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During the morning hours visitors will have opportunity to walk leisurely through the quaint Old Town and visit such interesting historic shrines as Christ Church, where George Washington and Robert E. Lee worshipped; the Old Friendship Fire Company with its engine which was bought by General Washington after seeing one in Philadelphia when he attended the Continental Congress; the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop with its original colorful bottles and pharmacist's paraphernalia; the Carlyle House where the five Continental Governors met and where much of history was planned and written by leaders of the time; the Old Presbyterian Meeting House, built in 1774; Captains' Row, with its cobblestone street laid by Hessian soldiers from ballast used in ships returning to the port of Alexandria; Gadsby's Tavern, where the famous English actress, Anne Warren, and the legendary Female Stranger died; and many lovely old homes and gardens, all lending a feeling of nostalgia for the past when our country was laying the solid foundations for Freedom.

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(Continued from page 909)

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(Continued from page 891)

Texas. Thirteen chapters came into the Society during her administration.

Mrs. Thomas is an active member of the Episcopal Church. She is very proud of her three granddaughters, the children of her doctor son and his wife.

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(Continued from page 917)

Ill. from Ohio 1832.—Mrs. Robert L. (Grace Smith) Morris, 313 Porter St., Danville, Ill.

Harrison - Johnson - Knight - Williams—Want inf. on ancs. of Hannah Harrison, my gt.gr.mo. b. in Va. (?) Oct. 28, 1789, d. Dec. 29, 1860, Ind., mar. 1816 to Elisha Williams, son of Jeremiah (Rev. sold.) Lived in Fairfield, Fulton & Seneca Co., Ohio. Moved to Bloomfield, Greene Co., Ind. 1854. Pars. of 14 ch. amg. them John Harrison b. 1820, d. 1903, Ohio. Thos. Ruckman, my gd.father b. 1826 d. 1918 Tenn. Was John Harrison "of Va. Continental Line" her father? Would like to corr. with desc. living in and near Wauseon, Ohio. Have picture of Elisha and Hannah, also picture of tombstones.

Also want inf. on ancs. of Primella Knight, my gd.m. b. Feb. 22, 1819 in Nashville, Tenn. Pars. moved to Ind. Mar. to Rev. Levi Coffin Johnson, Quaker, later Methodist Minister about 1835. Lived in So. and Cent. Ind. She d. Oct. 18, 1880 bur. in Bloomfield, Ind. Cem. Pars. of 14 ch: Amg. them Rev. John Wesley; Rev. Lucian; Hayes, Elmer; Deborah (Stuckey); Jennie (Nep- per); Emma Clarkie (Williams); my mother. Have picture of Levi and Primella, also of tmbs. Will exch. inf.—Mrs. Thomas Uffelman, A-5 Woodmont Terr. Apts. Woodmont Blvd., Nashville, Tenn.

Callaway - Brett - Watts - Williams - Martin - Rigell-Kelly—Inf. need. on Rev. ser. and pars. of Thomas Callaway b. 1762 Del. and wife, Nancy Hosea, b. 1769. Family moved Tenn., Ga. Jackson

Co., Fla. May have lived in N. C. & Va. Ch: John; Elijah Hosea, b. 1789; Elisha b. 1792; Polly; Joshua; Joseph; Nancy; Sally; Jincy and Thomas. Have all dates of birth. Know only desc. of Elijah Hosea, a Bapt. preacher who d. Jackson Co., Fla. and Elisha, a Meth. Preacher who d. in Macon, Miss.

Also inf. on John Brett (Britt) and wife Esther —? mar. in 1763. Latter listed in 1926 D.A.R. Coll. of Ga. as wid. & dau. of Rev. sold. prob. orig. from Va. Ch: Sarah, Jesse, Martha, Priscilia, Martha, Frances and John. Have birth dates of all ch. but know of latter's desc. only. John and Esther moved to Richmond Co., Ga. 1790; later to Jefferson Co., Ga. Son, John, b. 1783 mar. Tabitha Watts and moved to Jackson Co., Fla. about 1820. Who were pars. of Tabitha? Her sister, Jane Watts, mar. William Gainer in 1813 in Augusta, Ga.; sister, Betsy, mar. Billy Daniel; Bros. John, Joe and William?

Also inf. on pars. of Isaiah Williams, b. N. C. and wife who was a Belote, b. N. C. Was her name Permelia? Isaiah d. about 1848 in Dooly Co., Ga. Wid. and ch. moved to Henry Co., Ala. about 1850. Sons, Benjamin, John, Alfred B., Joseph and Daniel (twins) and dau. Lucy.

Also pars. and place of Martin Martin and wife, Nancy, who was herself a Martin, mar. in 1830 Henry Co., Ala. Nancy Martin mar. 2nd. Elias Register 1837. Elizabeth (dau. of Martin and Nancy) mar. 1st. Alfred B. Williams in 1857; 2nd his bro. Dan. Williams. Bro. of Elizabeth, Martin Williams, James I. Martin and nephews: Pharis, Samuel, James and Jeff Martin.

(Continued on page 932)

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KURT BAUM, Tenor, and HERVA NELLI, Soprano, Oct. 4; BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Charles Munch, Conductor, Oct. 15; BERLIN PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Herbert von Karajan, Conductor, Oct. 21; ROBERT CASADESUS, Pianist, Nov. 5; VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Andre Cluytens, Conductor, Nov. 20; ARTUR RUBINSTEIN, Pianist, Jan. 14; VIENNA CHOIR BOYS, Jan. 20; SOLOMON, Pianist, Feb. 21; CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Thor Johnson, Conductor, Feb. 26; CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA, George Szell, Conductor, Mar. 10.

Annual Extra Concert Series

MANTOVANI AND HIS NEW MUSIC, Oct. 11; BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Charles Munch, Conductor, Oct. 17; ELISABETH SCHWARZKOPF, Soprano, Nov. 14; dePAUR OPERA GALA, Jan. 10; BOSTON POPS TOUR ORCHESTRA, Arthur Fiedler, Conductor, Mar. 3.

For tickets or information, address: Charles A. Sink, President, University Musical Society, Burton Memorial Tower, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 907)

Fernanda Maria Chapter, (Van Nuys, Calif.), organized October 20, 1952, and named for Fernanda Maria, the first little girl baptized at the San Fernando Mission by Father Francisco de Lasuen at a solemn dedicatory ceremony on Sept. 8, 1797, has completed a year of much activity under the able leadership of Mrs. Robert F. Ward, Regent and charter member. On June 4, Mrs. Wilson R. Stone graciously assisted by Mmes. W. Glen Miller and Samuel Beal, co-hostesses, entertained the chapter with the installation tea, and Mrs. Ward was reinstalled as Regent.

Other officers wearing red, white and blue corsages and seated were Mmes. Alfred G. Anderson, Vice Regent; Arthur M. Porter, Chaplain; James Rogers, Recording Secretary; Samuel E. Beal, Corresponding Secretary; Harriett Wayne Foster, Treasurer; F. W. Wascher, Registrar; Richard W. Henning, Historian; and Merritt Davidson, Librarian. Mrs. P. Jack Garrett, Organizing Regent, installed the group.

A former charter member and now Regent of a neighboring chapter, Mrs. Maynard L. Kurtz was the guest speaker and highlights of Continental Congress was ably and entertainingly presented.

The chapter winner of the D. A. R. Silver Award numbers among this year's accomplishments: the observance in February of American History month, so proclaimed by Gov. Goodwin J. Knight and stressed by Mrs. John J. Champieux, former state Organizing Secretary, now California Vice Regent, who chose as her topic "Patriotism."

Mrs. French B. Harrington, author, genealogist, and lecturer, brought before the group the true meaning of the "Foundations of Freedom" and their importance in the observance of Constitution Week.

On March 15th, the annual reception for the Citizenship class of Van Nuys High School was held with 50 members of the class present. Dr. Rose Zeligs, this year's winner of a national award in a freedom foundation contest with her essay, "Freedom Begins with Me," addressed the class and later a chapter meeting. During the ceremonies D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship and small American flags were presented to all by Mrs. Henning, Historian.

Mrs. Ward has represented the chapter at numerous civic affairs, attended all D. A. R. Southern California Council meetings, presented two ROTC Medals, two Good Citizenship Medals, four History Awards, and two Homemakers Awards, all to students in the San Fernando valley.

The chapter has given both money and a substantial quantity of food to the Los Angeles Indian Center, money to Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, and Bacone.

They have voted to install a plaque commemorating the baptism and final resting place of the tiny girl, Fernanda Maria, at the very old San Fernando Mission located in this beautiful valley of the same name, and in the town.

Mrs. Harriett Wayne Foster
Press Relations Chairman

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Editor's Corner

(Continued from page 910)

joyce together." They had made peace with the Indians and could walk as easily through the woods as on an English street; they had started a beaver trade; there had been no sickness for months; and eleven houses lined the street—seven dwellings and four common houses.

Four men were detailed to shoot water fowl and they returned with enough to supply the Company for a week. Massasoit was invited but came with ninety hungry braves! However some of these went out and bagged five deer. Captain Standish staged a military review; there were games of skill and chance and for three days the Pilgrims and their guests gorged on venison, roast duck, roast goose, clams and shellfish, eels, white bread, corn bread, leeks, watercress and other herbs with wild plums and dried berries as dessert, washed down with wine made of the wild grape both red and white. Cranberries were near at hand but they did not know their use, nor was pumpkin pie known.

The feast was repeated each year thereafter until it became a New England custom carried to other parts as the restless Yankees moved westward. But Thanksgiving remained a local holiday until 1863 when President Lincoln in the midst of a war between our states proclaimed the first Thanksgiving as the last Thursday in November ignoring the fact that the Pilgrims always held their feast in October after the crops were in.

Your editor has been pleased with contributions of excellent material but she wishes very much that some would come in from the far west and the southwest. So many think we are interested only in Revolutionary history but we are interested in every facet of the history of this great nation.

A few years ago I stood on the rim of Salt Lake City and thrilled that a people's faith had been justified. The story of the

Mormons, taking with them in their pilgrimage, bushes and seedlings to transplant in that barren place, is marvelous. On the stretch from Salt Lake City to Denver—over the hot waste lands—I stopped to look at the statue to those doughty folk who had *walked* across that country! Surely there are wonderful bits of lore in Utah, Wyoming and Colorado that our members would like to hear about. We are pleased to have an article in this issue about Minnesota and North Dakota.

Send in more. Make them lively and of interest to all. The deep South should be sending in articles too and what about those pioneers in Kansas and Missouri? I have faith in the talents of our members.

Here and There

(Continued from page 918)

The **Ohio Daughters** in their September D. A. R. News in writing about the D. A. R. MAGAZINE say D. A. R. means *Do All Read*—to put the question—our national magazine. Ohio received first prize for increased subscriptions in 1955 and means to hold to that record and to better it! Ruth Woods Yadon is State Chairman. Ohio has taken the May issue for advertising.

* * *

The coming year will see the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the founding of the colony at Jamestown, Virginia. The Jamestown Festival will be the theme of the February issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. (Virginia D. A. R. News Bulletin.)

* * *

A seventy-five-year-old grave in a remote area two miles east of Solana Beach, California, was recently broken into by vandals. The stone, on which is a Masonic Emblem, bears the inscription "Tarleton Caldwell, Born in Va., Oct. 22, 1813. Came to California in 1849—died Nov. 30, 1881." (Faith S. Daskam, Fort McHenry Chapter, San Diego.)

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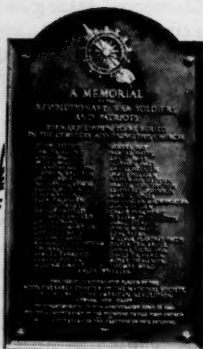
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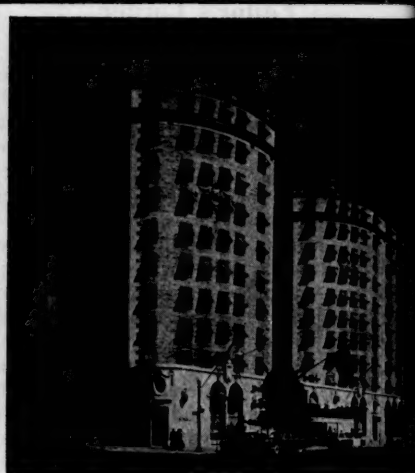
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Genealogical Department

(Continued from page 928)

Would like to corr. with any Rigell (Ridgell-Rigil) desc. My gr.grd.fa. was Mark Rigell b. 1818, his wife, Frances Stanfield Kelly. Who were his pars.? Mother said to be a Renfro. Who were pars. of Charles R. Kelly? Father of Frances?—Mrs. S. W. (Lois Rigell) Anderson, 827 Magnolia Ave., Panama City, Fla.



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